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Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE WIDOW'S FAREWELL TO HER SON.

BY JOHN LOCKE.

Well, Shamus, may God be with you,
And give me your partin' kiss—
Through all the troubles and changes
I thought 'twould ne'er come to this?
But you'll think of me sometimes, Shamus,
When over the stormy sea—
When the waves of the windy ocean
Are rolling 'twixt you and me.

Yes! you'll think of me Shamus, darling,
When far from the lonely glen,
Though I never may hear your footsteps
Or look in your face again.
For I know they'll bury me, Shamus,
Down deep in the churchyard clay,
When the wintry winds are sweeping,
And *ma bouchal's* far away!

I thought you'd be near me, Shamus,
When the long, long weary years
Should bow my head with their burdens
Of sorrows and anxious fears.
But you're going away *mavourneen*,
And I never shall see you more;
When I'm dying sure you'll be roaming
Far off on the stranger's shore.

Away in some crowded city,
Or down by the silent sea,
Longing, alas! but vainly,
For message or word from me:
But some of the kind old neighbors
Will write to you o'er the sea,
To tell you my heart and pulses
Are stilled *astor machree*.

Then, if ever you come back, Shamus;
Come back o'er the ocean wave,
Won't you steal in the hush of the twilight,
To visit my lonely grave?
You know the spot in the churchyard
Where they'll lay me down to rest,—
Just under the slender hazel,
With my feet to the starry west.

Now, Shamus, may God be with you,
When over the stormy sea,
And remember ould Ireland always—
Wherever your home may be,
And you won't forget me darling,
When far on the stranger's shore,
Ma bouchal, my heart is breaking,
And I never shall see you more.

ONLY A DREAM.

[Musical Gazette.]

Heavy masses of dark, threatening clouds were gathering rapidly over the clear azure of an April sky, and crowds of pedestrians in the busy street hs eued their pace as they glanced upward apprehensively, and shivered at the chill air which presaged the coming shower.

A young lady tipped lightly out of a store into the midst of the hurrying throng, but stopped in dismay on perceiving the change in the weather, then hastily signaled to a passing omnibus. It was already filled, and as she entered a gentleman rose to give her his seat. It was a trivial action, but he did it with a gallant promptitude that proved it was a voluntary, rather than an enforced courtesy, and well merited the sweet smile and few words of thanks with which it was accepted.

A prettier personification of the fresh glad Spring time than was Amy Morris, with her sunny hair, her dewy violet eyes, and arch, smiling mouth, it would have been hard to find; and so apparently thought the gentleman, who, steadying himself by the strap, stood looking down at her with admiration. She had turned at once to the window, and as the first heavy drops of the shower began to fall, her piquant face betrayed an anxiety, easily attributable to the delicate new suit and dainty hat which she wore, and which would hardly be improved by the abundant sprinkling they were likely to receive.

Faster and faster fell the rain, and on rattled the stage, with many a rude jolt and reckless lurch, to the upper part of the city. One by one its occupants left its temporary shelter, and with a comical resignation, Amy prepared to follow their example, and subject her pretty costume to the watery ordeal. But her unknown friend alighted just before her, and spreading the umbrella with which he was provided, escorted her to the sidewalk, saying as they reached it:

"I see you have no umbrella. If you will allow me, I should be happy to offer you such protection as mine will afford. Do you live down this street?"

"Yes," answered Amy, with some hesitation, "and you are very kind, but it is quite a long walk here."

"Oh! that is no consequence," he protested, secretly congratulating himself upon the fact as he looked down upon the lovely face beside him.

Amy glanced quickly up at the friend in need who had proffered his services so opportunely. He was tall, rather fine-looking, and unmistakably a gentleman. Her relief at being saved from an awkward predicament overcame some misgivings, and with a merry little laugh she accepted his escort.

In a few moments, as they picked their way carefully over the wet pavements, they were chatting easily about the weather, the Spring the wisteria, whose luxuriant blossoms drooped from the balcony of a house they passed, and the magnolias that were just opening their fragrant purple cups beneath it—chance topics of little interest to themselves, but which both managed to invest with a personal charm that was mutually attractive. It is strange how a few brief sentences and unconscious modulations of the voices can reveal a character and furnish the salient points from which a keen intuition may deduce the entire outline. The slightest hints are often more significant than an elaborate description would be to those who can seize upon and interpret them. But still more wonderful than this unconscious self revelation is that magnificent thrill of sympathy which is sometimes felt between the acquaintances of an hour, and which seems to mock at those superficial conventionalities that often leave the associates of years as absolutely strangers as beings of another race.

Perhaps some such thought passed through Amy's brain as she paused before the house in which she lived. Neither due respect nor proper reserve had been for a moment forgotten during that brief *tete-a-tete* under the friendly shelter of an umbrella, and yet both felt that they were already well acquainted—almost friends.

But society had never mumbled ovd them its formula of introduction, aurr would have frowned upon the whole affair as most indecorous.

Though they had eluded its arbitrary edicts for a time, both were still bound by its fetters, and when the gentleman murmured hastily, "I cannot bear to think that I am not to see you again. Will you not waive formality, and allow me to call upon you?" Amy replied with sudden haughtiness that stifled a real regret.

"I am much obliged for your kind services, but really I cannot grant such a request. Good morning."

She entered the door hastily, and it closed behind her before he could speak again. He stood quite still for a moment like one awakened from a pleasant dream, then looked up at the house attentively, his face settling into the firm lines of some strong purpose. There was no name—nothing but the number to distinguish it from others in the block, but as he turned to descend the steps his foot struck against something and stooping quickly, he picked up a little card case marked with the initials "A. M." A smile curled his heavy mous tache and brightened his dark eyes as, placing it in his breast pocket, he strode down the street.

The next day as Amy stood trying on her rescued hat, and wondering whether she should ever see its preserver again, her mother entered the room with a card in her hand.

"Why, Amy," she exclaimed, "who is Roger Langdon?"

"I am sure I dont know, mamma," said Amy, laughing and blu hing nervously "unless it is the gentleman who brought me home under his umbrella yesterday. Ididn't tell you, but—but he asked if he might—call. I said no, of course, and it is very presuming in him to come."

"I should think it was" said the elder lady severely. "And I am surprised, Amy, that you should have acted in a way that encouraged it. I do not wonder you were ashamed to tell me."

"Indeed—indeed, mamma," exclaimed Amy," I was very dignified, and it was raining so hard. I did not think it was any harm, and besides he seemed so gentlemanly and so pleasant."

"But how did he learn your name?" questioned her mother, with a searching glance.

"I do not know," replied the girl ingenuously. "Do you suppose he could have found the card case I lost coming home? I was sure I had it in the stage. There would be nothing wrong in his coming to return it, would there? And he is really very, very nice, mamma."

The mother of a different girl would perhaps have had reason to doubt whether the loss of the card case had been wholly an accident; but Mrs. Morris could not mistrust her daughter's guileless nature, and as she looked at the beautiful, pleading face comprehended the temptation to the very presumption she had so promptly resented.

"Take off your bonnet, my dear," she said more gently. "You had better not go out until I accompany you. I think I had better go down to see Mr. Roger Langdon, whoever he may be."

When Mrs. Morris entered the parlor, the young man rose quickly, but with visible disappointment upon his expressive face.

"I am Mrs. Morris," she said coldly, "and you, I suppose, are the gentleman who escorted my daughter from a stage to her home yesterday?"

"I am, madam," he replied, "and I have called to return a card case which I found and concluded must belong to her; but I will frankly acknowledge that, in availing myself of this pretext to see your daughter, I am only fulfilling an intention which in any case I should have found some way to execute."

"Really, sir," interrupted Mrs. Morris, I cannot allow you to presume upon the trivial courtesy for which we are indebted to you. "You are an utter stranger to me, and I must insist that this interview shall be the end of any intercourse between us."

"But, madam," said Roger, I beg of you to listen to me for one moment.--Presumptuous as my conduct may seem, I assure you it arises from no lack of respect due to yourself, and has some excuse in circumstances. I am no impudent adventurer, as perhaps my too hasty request gave your daughter reasons to suspect. I can give you satisfactory references as to my position and character. My father is the president of the Bullion Bank, and the head of the firm of Langdon, Sibley & Co., in which I am the junior partner. Had I known at whose houses, in what social circle, I could meet your daughter, I do to think I should have failed to have ultimately obtained an introduction to her. But I could not brook the delay when chance seemed to offer me a quicker method."

"But," said Mrs. Morris, her manner considerably mollified by the young man's earnestness, and the influential name he had pronounced, which she now recalled as that of a wealthy and aristocratic family—"I do not yet understand your motive in seeking our acquaintance."

"You do not believe in love at first sight?" asked Roger hesitatingly.

"Certainly not," laughed the lady.

"Well," he replied, smilingly, "neither did I till yesterday. But at least you will believe that I feel a great admiration for your daughter, an irresistible attraction toward her. I beg of you not to deny me the opportunity of knowing her better, merely because we did not meet in the conventional way. I will not presume upon the privilege in any way. I will not even harbor the bright hopes that have sprung up so suddenly in my heart, unless you will give them your sanction. You will not refuse me"

"I will consult my brother-in-law, whom I shall see this evening," answered Mrs. Morris, rather bewildered by the situation, and quite won by the young man's pleading. She was a devoted mother, but not a very wise woman, and being a widow with only moderate means, and most ambitious plans for her daughter's settlement in life, she hesitated to repulse this eligible suitor whom chance had sent to her door. Besides, she was a trifle romantic and soft hearted herself; so when Roger said, disconsolately.

"Then I cannot see her until to-morrow?" she answered, smiling.

"You may return the card case to her if you wish before you go."

Amy came in answer to the message that her mother wished to see her in the parlor. She was naturally surprised and embarrassed, but at last the magic words of a formal introduction were spoken—the words that proved an "open sesame" to the Eden of two hearts.

Perhaps upon different natures the romance of their first meeting and the impetus it gave to their subsequent acquaintance would have had little influence. Some might have become merely good friends where these two soon grew to be lovers. Roger Langdon had led a roving, busy life, and seen but little of ladies' society. He felt as if he had been blind until the day when he beheld Amy Morris, and then in an instant all the coy, exquisite phantasms which had beguiled his imagination were realized, and he bowed before their fair incarnation in blissful surprise and passionate idolatry. This sudden affection was the greater that it had been pent up for years. It was no vagrant stream wandering off in shallow rivulets to every dainty blossom, but rather the hidden spring, rising silently until it overflows its rocky barriers and sweeps them away in the sudden flood with which it pours its deep, sweet waters into their chosen channel

And Amy—half girl, half woman—was well fitted to understand and respond to such spontaneous, exclusive affection. Her schooldays were barely over, and she had seen too little of society to have lost any of the naive, happy illusions of life. The thought of her future had never occurred to her save as a limitless possibility of happiness, and the world being a *terra incognita*, she pictured it a sort of fairy land. 'Tis true she had had her ideal—the usual school girl hero that replaced the discarded doll. But a first and a real lover she found a very different thing from this imaginary puppet. It seemed to her that she had never really lived before, she was so constantly discovering something new and sweet in her love, and life was so radiant and full of meaning.

The weeke flew by as they lingered over page after page of the old story, translating it anew into their mutual lives, and the time will soon came when Roger was to go away on a long business trip. He was to be absent some six months, and with tardy prudence. Mrs. Morris had insisted that the engagement should be merely conditional, and should be kept secret until his return, So Amy was left with only memories and hopes, and frequent letters that repeated both in many tender words to wile away the tedious hours of separation. The courtship had been so brief that perhaps it was not till after he was gone that she realized how much she loved him. The months dragged wearily, and when the last had passed she counted the days before the arrival of the ship in which he had sailed, and waited for his coming with a nervous anxiety that nothing could dispel.

"Are you dressed, Amy?" cried her mother, entering her daughter's room early one morning. "Here is a box that has just come for you, and I thought I would not let it wait till breakfast time. Why, child, how pale you are!" she exclaimed, as she approached the dressing table before which Amy was standing, her beautiful hair falling dishevelled over her white peignoir, and dark black rings making her large eyes weird and unearthly. "What is the matter?"

"I have had a horrible dream," said the girl with a shiver.

"A dream! What nonsense!" answered Mrs. Morris, carelessly. "Open your box, that will make you forget it. Or shall I do it for you while you finish dressing your hair? It must be the bridal gift that Roger wrote you would herald his own coming. Oh! look, Amy," she continued, as having torn off the wrappings and touched the spring of a leathern case, a necklace of sparkling sapphires was revealed. "Are they not magnificent?"

Mechanically the girl took the case from her mother's hand, but her cheeks were as pallid, her eyes as fixed, as glassy as before. Still too intent upon the jewels to notice her strange silence, Mrs. Morris went on, "I wonder if he may not come to-day. The ship was due four days ago.

"He will never come," said Amy, with forced calmness, "he is dead!"

"Do not say such things," cried her mother, starting nervously, but regaining her composure, "they are dreadful, and foolish besides. My poor child, you have worried yourself into thinking that something has happened; but what reason have you?—only a little delay and a dream."

"Mother," answered Amy, in a strange hoarse voice, "it was not a mere dream—it was a vision. I saw the ship as I have seen it often before gliding swiftly over the wide, dark waters and suddenly the sea grew angry, a furious wind tore the sails from the masts—all was terror and confusion, and the ship went down in a whirlpool of seething waves when I saw Roger clinging to a spar—he smiled, and then"—The sentence ended in a pitiful gasp and shudder.

"Amy," said Mrs. Morris, as she put her arms around her and kissed her gently, "you must not distress yourself in this way. I will go down to the bank and see Mr. Langdon; perhaps he has heard something from his son. Lie down now and rest awhile. You will wear your sapphires yet little dreamer."

Amy shook her head, but did as she was told, saying only, "You must let me go with you, mamma.

Every one seemed busy in the bank when the ladies entered, and in answer to their inquiry for Mr. Langdon, they were asked to wait a few moments. Presently a clerk came out of an adjoining room and said to some one near them:

"There has been terrible news. The Pepipa has sunk within sight of land, and all on board are lost. Poor Mr. Langdon—the loss of his son is a hard blow to him."

The words were barely uttered when, with a low cry Amy sank fainting to the floor. The last trembling hope that had sustained her had been torn away.

Poor Amy! When she was brought back to consciousness, she said to her mother with a smile that was sadder than tears, "It was only a dream," and henceforth those words seemed to be the refrain of her blighted life.

All the bliss that had bloomed so suddenly for her had turned to misery; all the love which had centred in itself the brightest joy of her young life and every hope for the future was rent away. And yet she lived on—a pale shadow of her own bright self—with that patient, hopeless endurance that is more incapable of change or consolation than violent grief. She rarely spoke of her trouble, but an utter listlessness seemed to weigh upon her, and she would sit for hours absorbed in memories of the brief, happy past.

So sitting in the twilight one evening, she did not heed the opening of the door, but started when her mother laid the sapphire necklace in her lap, and said trembingly:

"Perhaps you may wear them yet, Amy. What if he should return some day. Such things have happened, you know."

In another moment, her lover's arms were around her, and he was whispering: "My darling! I have come back to you. I am not dead. All that was only a terrible dream."

A Picture for Money-Worshipers.

[From the Holyoke Transcript.]

A few days since a woman died in one of the tenement blocks in town of typhoid fever. She was in the prime of life, the wife of a man worth several thousand dollars, and the mother of five children. Some circumstances attending her illness and death have been narrated to us, with the suggestion that they might serve as an illustration of the power of avarice to stifle natural affection, and lead a man to defy public opinion for the sake of a few dollars. The woman was taken with the fever some weeks ago, but with proper care and attention her naturally strong constitution would probably have triumphed over the disease. No medical attendance was summoned until a strong feeling of indignation had been aroused throughout the neighborhood, and the man was reluctantly obliged to allow a visit from a physician. During the whole of her illness, such visits were made only under protest, and evidently to the distress of the husband and father. The expense was clearly a much more vital matter to him than the preservation of the wife who had shared his fortunes for "better and worse," and had helped him in saving the money he held so dear. He objected to purchasing the necessary medicines and nourishments for his sick wife, on the ground of the cost. The doctor ordered brandy. "How much will it cost?" was the first query. Upon being told that it was quite expensive, he thought she might get along without it. Milk punch was ordered, but the expense of a few cents' worth of milk was too much of a draft upon the beloved pocket-book, and it was not provided. Necessary prescriptions were neglected because they would cost too much. The man was finally informed by the physician that his wife was in a dangerous state, and would probably die. "Well," was the reply, "it won't be so bad, for the five children are all big enough to work except two." Heaven pity the five children, left to the tender mercies of such a father! No suitable nurse was furnished for the sick woman, who received such care from her husband and children as they were able to render. At length the day came when the suffering woman lay at the point of death, and the husband was told that she could not live till night. An expression of utter despair settled upon the man's face. "Doctor, I can't leave my work to-day," he said, "It is Sunday, and I shall get extra pay." After he became convinced that the case was hopeless, he refrained from giving stimulants at the prescribed intervals, arguing that it was useless to continue giving brandy to a dying woman. In every incident of the case which came to the notice of outside parties, this "ruling passion," stronger than self-respect or common family attachment, cropped out in this man's words and actions. A better commentary upon the power of avarice cannot be made than the simple repitition of this well authenticated little story. It carries its own moral.

A MAN died in Worcester, Mass, the other day whose career ought to be for young men the most effectual of temperance lectures. Twelve years ago he was a young lawyer in Connecticut, of uncommon abilities and brilliant promise. He entered the army, and rose to the rank of colonel, but he became addicted to drink, and rapidly sank to the grade of a common drunkard. While intoxicated one night, in a low den in this city, he was "shanghaed" aboard a bark bound for China. The vessel was wrecked off St. Helena, and he with several others were rescued and taken to Cape Town. Here, while engaged in a debauch, he was arrested and imprisoned and afterwards hired to a Dutch farmer, where he worked with Hottentots. Escaping, he shipped on a trading vessel through the Straits of Madagascar, where he deserted and lived for some time among the natives of the island. Narrowly escaping murder, he afterwards put to sea in an open boat, was picked up and taken to Cape Town, and then to Singapore. For several years he wandered about in China and Japan, a poor drunken vagabond, finally landed in San Francisco in a state of beggary, and made his way across the continent. His friends heard of him as a bar-tender in a saloon in Elizabeth, N. J., sick and broken down, and took him home to die, a worn-out debauchee at the age of thirty-six.

A MAN broke a chair over his wife's head a week or two ago. When he got to jail, and the clergyman undertook to talk with him, he displayed a good deal of penitence. He said that he was very sorry that he had permitted his anger to obtain the mastery of him; and to suffer him to do such an act, because it was a good chair, one of those good old-fashioned Windsor chairs, which was an heir-loom in his family, and he never could replace it.

SONG.

M. E. WINCHESTER.

So many eyes look on me,
So many tender eyes!
So many voices mingle
In sweet, or glad surprise;
Their love, or their delight;—
While my fond soul is dreaming
Of one—not here to-night!
While my fond soul is dreaming
Of one—not here to-night.

They proffer me their praises,
While music fills the air;
A manly form is near me,
Bent low beside my chair:—
Whose loving accents tremble
On lips too proud to feign—
But my lone heart is silent,
Till one shall come again!
But my lone heart is silent,
Till one shall ceme again.

They press the sparkling wine cup
To lips that gush with song;
They bow, and smile their greetings,
To loved ones 'midst the throng;
And hand in hand together.
They glide adown the dance;
My heart is almost breaking
For one beloved glance!
My heart is almost breaking
For one beloved glance.

Their voices on the night wind
Echoing to the skies!
Their hearts beat high with pleasure;
But mine is faint with sighs;
Their souls are tuned to pleasure,
While mine is dull with pain;
And yearning, wildly yearning,
To hear one voice again;
But yearning, wildly yearning,
To hear one voice again.

New York, May 22, 1873.

What Shall We Do With Our Daughters.

Apropos of Mrs. Livermore's late lecture on the above important question, the Davenport Democrat thus sensibly makes answer:

Teach them self reliance.
Teach them to make bread,
Teach them to make shirts.
Teach them to foot up store bills.
Teach them not to wear false hair.
Teach them not to paint and powder.
Teach them to wear thick, warm shoes.
Teach them how to wash and iron clothes.
Bring them up in the way they should go.
Teach them how to make their own dresses.
Teach them to do marketing for the family.
Teach them that a dollar is only one hundred cents.
Teach them how to cook a good meal of victuals.
Teach them every day, hard, practical common sense.
Teach them how to darn stockings and sew on buttons.
Give them a good, substantial, common school education.
Teach them to say no, and mean it; or yes, and stick to it.
Teach them to regard the morals, not the money of the beaux.
Teach them to wear calico dresses—and do it like a queen.
Teach them all the mysteries of the kitchen, the dining room and parlor.
Teach them that a good round rosy romp is worth fifty delicate consumptives.
Teach them to have nothing to do with intemperate and dissolute young men.
Teach them that the more one lives within their income the more they will save.
Teach them the further one lives beyond their income the nearer they get to the poor house.
Rely upon it, that upon your teaching depends in a great measure the weal or woe of their after life.
Teach them accomplishments—music, painting, drawing—if you have the time and money to do it with.
Teach them to climb apple trees, go fishing, cultivate a garden and drive a road team or farm wagon.
Teach them that God made them in his own image, and that no amount of tight lacing will improve the model.
Teach them that a good, steady, greasy, mechanic without a cent, is worth a dozen oil pated loafers in broadcloth.
Teach them the essentials of life—truth, honesty, uprightness—then at a suitable time let them marry.

Award of the Court of Claims for Captured Cotton.

The Court of Claims on Monday rendered a number of judgments for suits brought under "The Captured and Abandoned Property act" for the value of cotton taken and sold by government agents, the proceeds of which were placed in the Treasury. In the cases of Bynum, Houston and O'Grady, executors, it was deemed that the government had no right to withhold either the two per cent cotton tax or Custom House fees, &c., from the proceeds of the sales of captured and abandoned cotton, and judgments were rendered for the amounts so witheld. Judgment for $35,530, the proceeds of captured cotton, was rendered in favor of the Home Insurance Company of Savannah, and in a similar case judgment for $29,176 was given in favor of the Southern Insurance and Trust Company. These corporations were created by the Legislature of the State of Georgia while the said State was in rebellion against the United States, and the question raised was whether they were endowed with a legal existence, by which they were capable of owning the cotton captured and capable of suing in this Court for the proceds. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the Court, answering this question affirmatively, holding that, under the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, that whatever act of the Legislature of a rebel State did not tend to further or support the rebellion or to defeat the just rights of citizens, but related merely to the domestic affairs of the people of the State as a community, aside from the connection of the people with the rebellion, is a valid act by a *de facto* though unlawful government, which will be sustained in the courts of the United States. Applying these tests to the charters of these companies it is, therefore, held that they have a valid existence and are entitled to the judgments above mentioned.

PEOPLE WILL TALK.

You may get through the world, but 'twill be very slow,
If you listen to all that is said as you go;
You'll be worried, and fretted and kept in a stew,
For meddlesome tongues will have some thing to do,
For people must talk.

If quiet and modest, you'll have it presumed
That your humble position is only assumed;
You're a wolf in sheep's clothing, or else you're a fool;
But don't get excited—keep perfectly cool—
For people will talk.

And then, if you show the least boldness of heart,
Or a slight inc ination to take your own part,
They will call you an upstart, conceited and vain;
But keep straight ahead—don't stop to explain—
For people will talk.

If threadbare your dress, or old-fashiond your hat,
some one will surely take notice of that,
And hint rather strong that you can't pay your way,
But don't get excited, whatever they say,
For people will talk.

THE NOSE—AN ODE TO SNUFF.

BY SOUTHEY.

Knows he who never took a pinch, Nosey?
Knows he the pleasure thence which flows?
Knows he the titillating joys, that my nose knows
Oh Nose! I am as proud of thee as any mountain of its snows
And when I gaze on thee I feel the pride
A Roman Nose.

VARIETIES.

A WOMAN in Greenock, Scotland, has been arrested for selling dog's flesh for lamb.

WHEN may young ladies be said to be economical? When they resort to tight-lacing to prevent waist-fullness.

AN elderly Pennsylvania woman, with her daughter, looking at the marble statue of the Girard College building, Philadelphia, the other day, startled the bystanders by exclaiming, "La, Sally, how waite he was!"

ADVERSITY exasperates fools, dejects cowards, draws out the faculties of the wise, puts the modest to the necessity of trying their skill, awes the opulent, and makes the idle industrious. Much may be said in favor of adversity, but the worst of it is, it has no friends.

A YOUNG lady tripped lightly across the street, and was in the act of speaking to a male acquaintance, when a rude boy ran up, and holding up a bundle of papers, cried out, "Miss you've dropped your readin' room," and shied immediately around the corner.

AN exchange says: "A much-admired and very vivacious beauty and belle of Memphis reckons that she is "even" with the young man in whose lap in Court Square she deposited a rag baby carefully wrapped in a shawl." The item does not explain what led to so singular a revenge, but from its tone one is justified in suspecting that he had previously deposited one in her lap.

A SOLICITOR who had recently been engaged by a prominent life insurance company, returned to the office of his employers the other day, and complained that he had been snubbed by a gentleman on whom he had called. "Snubbed," cried the manager, "snubbed, why, what did you do that he should have snubbed you? I have solicited life insurance from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and have never yet been snubbed. I have been kicked down stairs, beaten over the head with chairs, and thrown out of the window, but snubbed I have never been."

THE Dixon bridge, which recently cost so many people their lives, must, from the first, have been a miserable affair. It is said to have cost something more than $25 per running foot. Practical engineers contend that a safe bridge could not be constructed at any such price. The blame for the disaster must, therefore, fall as well on the parties who had the bridge built as on the bridge-builder. They must have known that a really safe and substantial structure involved a much greater expenditure than the homicidal trap with which they satisfied themselves.

NOW here is what can be called a sensible husband. He lives in Athens, Ga. Recently his wife got to liking another fellow. Tee two made an arrangement to elope, which the husband discovered. He didn't get into a passion nor try to commit murder. He went to his wife and said: "Look here, there's no use of your eloping. I don't object to your going. I'll hitch up the horse and take you to the railroad depot, and I'll give you $200 to start life with." He was as good as his word, and did everything in his power to aid the couple in their speedy departure. As he shook hands with the brevet husband he said: "Old fellow I don't wish you any worse luck than you'll get with that woman Be as happy as you can with her, and then you won't think yourself in Paradise."

S——, an advocate of considerable reputation, had married a pretty, silly little creature, whom he surrounded with every luxury which a woman's heart could desire. But there is a pretty large class of women whom nothing contents. A handsome cousin arrived upon a visit, and Madame S—— began to coquette with him. The husband felt the sting of all this, but he devised a new plan of revenge. He wrote the cousin a letter, as follows:

"Dear Paul—I know all. Thou payest court to my wife. Nothing else goes on but toying, tender glances, romancing, and interchange of flowers. Indulge no more in these disguises and mysteries. Leave me both of you—and that quickly. With this note you will receive a small casket, containing thirty thousand francs. It is Lucie's dowry. I have intimated to her that she is at liberty to take away her wardrobe. All being settled, then, take her, lead her away, convey her so far that I may never again set eyes upon either of you.

"Farewell, *bon voyage*, good luck."

Shortly after dispatching this note Monsieur S—— received the following note from the handsome cousin:

I set out to-morrow for St. Peters'burg. I go alone. My absence will last for a year at least.

And so he went, taking with him Lucie's 30,000 francs. Wasn't that a blow to woman's pride, folly and self-love.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June, 7, 1873.

THE Secretary of the Treasury gives out that the reduction of the public debt for May will be small. He is saving up for election time.

J. B. MONTGOMERY, of Portland, Oregon, who raised $4,500 in gold for Mrs. Gen. CANBY, was formerly one of the proprietors of THE POST.

THE fire fiend is again loose in Boston, and caused immense destruction yesterday to valuable property. Local insurance stock in that city is not likely to be profitable this year.

ONE of the New York dailies shows its revenge by calling the centennial "the Pennsylvania Railway Exhibition." Better that a great deal, than New York Central or New York and Erie.

JUDGING by the vote of ayes 22, to nays 67, on the proposition to strike out the word "male" in the article on elections the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention is opposed to woman suffrage.

EX-GOV. WISE writes a letter in which he declines running as a candidate for Governor of Virginia either as a Republican or Conservative. MOSBY would make a good loyal candidate: why not take him?

THE Titusville *Courier* says: "THE POST perpetrated a joke the other day—the first it ever attempted." If that is the best the *Courier* can do, it will be well for it to cease its attempts at once and forever.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH, the special correspondent of the *World*, in Spain, has been captured by the Carlists, and is likely to get hurt. The *Herald* and *World* may make common cause against Spain, but on different sides.

A TELEGRAM from Washington brings the interesting intelligence that Mr. COMLEY, the collector of the Port at Philadelphia is to be removed, having become obnoxious to CAMERON, and that RUSSELL ERRETT is to be his successor. RUSSELL is a shrewd politician and has made a pretty good thing out of it, ever since he sat in CAMERON'S, ante-chamber while that distinguished patriot was Secretary of War. What says the *Telegraph* to all this?

HERE is a paragraph from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, which its Pittsburgh namesake cannot fail to appreciate

We mourn a little when we see our Postmaster at Columbus attempting to show that the salary steal was a very bad thing, and yet that the officer who got the most money, and without whose signature the stealing could not have been accomplished, is innocent of all wrong connection with the affair, and is worthy of all confidence and commendation.

IF the displacement of THIERS is to produce a revolution, then France is not in any sense a Republic; but if MACMAHON can maintain order after the last installment of the indemnity shall have been paid, next September, and the iron hand of BISMARK is lifted from her soil, then progress has been made and hope may be entertained that some moderate form of government may for a few years be established.

THE first case of yellow fever, direct from Rio Janerio, has been reported in New York, which will soon be supplemented with cholera. How readily this may be carried through the country, our overcrowded emigrant passenger trains can answer. Thousands are landed in this city direct from shipboard every week more or less enfeebled and fit subject for contagious diseases. Each city must look out for itself, and New York has sounded the alarm pretty thoroughly: shall we adopt measures to prevent, or shall we await the development of contagion?

THE Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle* has found it necessary to say something in regard to the President's signature to the back-pay steal bill and consequently we are told—

How ridiculous, then, the affected indignation of Democratic organs at the President for signing an appropriation bill of twenty-seven pages, presented to him just at the closing hour of the session, into which this item had been smuggled by tricky Congressmen!

The *T and C.* should have candor enough to state that this same bill which was presented "just at the closing hour" and signed by the President, contains a provision for giving him an extra hundred thousand dollars. That is just what he is to get for signing the bill.

WE are curious to read the resolution in the approaching Republican county conventions; what will they say in reference to the "salary grab" by GRANT and NEGLEY and M'JUNKIN. Will they approve, disapprove, or preserve a cowardly and hypocritical silence. Wil they approve of all GRANT'S sayings and doings, the grab included; and then pass a general condemnatory resolution, censuring members of Congress for filching the money from the public treasury? This is a very plain and exceedingly practical question, and as the ring-leaders of the Radicals hereabouts are reported to be remarkably practical politicians, we repeat that we are curious to see what they are going to say about it.

THE JUDICIARY.

Judging from the outpourings of the *Telegraph*—and no other paper knows more of the inner workings of the Radical party hereabouts—we should judge that that branch of the denizens of this county of Allegheny are in woful peril of being afflicted by the nomination of "incompetent lawyers to fill the District Court Bench;" candidates who would be men void of clear heads and of that quality, of judicial ability which is required for the proper exercise of the important functions of that dignified office. The *Telegraph* opines that the people of this county have long enough submitted to the torment arising from erroneous decisions, and from judicial inaptitude for the due application of the law to the facts of the case on trial; it is out of patience with the trouble, delay and vexation arising from weak judges who think they know what the law is, when they really do not.

Now we have no opinion for the public eye upon this very interesting question, not being exactly authority among our Radical fellow-citizens, but we are entirely willing to contract in behalf of our own political associates, that the Democratic county convention will offer candidates for those places who will not be obnoxious to such severe criticism as the *Telegraph* affords to its own party friends. The people should remember that when we had judges of Democratic affiliations neither their political friends nor their political enemies ever presumed to utter such bitingly severe attacks upon them. No one ever called in question the entire fitness of WILKINS, SHALER, DALLAS, GRIER, LOWRIE, or HEPBURN; nor has any Democrat been so uncharitable as to make such bitter utterances even of Republican judges. Only a year ago the Democratic convention declined to make nominations against two Republican judges, thus making an overture towards taking the selection of judges out of politics; now, when there is evidently such danger of placing two incompetent Republicans upon the District Court bench, would it not be well for our Republican friends to let the Democrats make the selection?

Besides; the four judges who hold over, are every one of them Republicans. Now, if the politics of a judge is of any importance, and it is to be presumed to be or our Republican fellow-citizens would not place them upon their ticket, would it not be fair that the minority of the people, fully one-third of the voters, should be permitted to choose the two judges who are to be elected in October? A bench composed of a fair representation of the two parties into which the people are divided, would go far to negative any impression of party bias having any influence in judicial decisions, and would greatly strengthen the confidence of the people in the judiciary of the county.

A word more. If it is right in the nature of things, for the dominant party to monopolize the bench, why may it not upon the same principle, monopolize the jury box? The jury is a constitutional and an equally important portion of the Court; and if the bare proposition to summon no man upon the jury who did not uniformly vote the Republican ticket, would—and it surely would—shock the moral sense of every man of ordinary decency and of an average sense of propriety, why should not the effort to thus monopolize the Bench be equally disgusting? When the District Court was established in this county in 1833, the Bar of Allegheny county was pretty equally divided between Mr. BIDDLE and Mr. FORWARD, both of whom were pressed for the appointment. Both gentlemen belonged to the Whig party, but we never heard of any Democratic member of the Bar declining to sign either recommendation because of the political opinions of those two excellent men and able lawyers; but we do recollect that Mr. DALLAS, who was a very few years after a candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. BIDDLE, carried the recommendation of Mr. BIDDLE around the Bar for signature. It is true that Gov. WOLF appointed Judge GRIER, who was a Democrat; but it is also true that Gov. WOLF also appointed SARGEANT and KENNEDY, both Whigs, to the Supreme Bench. A fair, competent, and impartial judiciary is of vast importance; can we obtain it through the medium of party politics?

THE parasites of our military President with their accustomed mendacity, claim that he is only enforcing the law in Louisiana; that the good man has a prejudice against blood and carnage, but is compelled to act as he is now doing from his sincere desire to see the laws faithfully executed. All this is simply stuff, without one scintilla of truth in it. Before that drunken loafer, DURELL, had the case before him, GRANT'S Marshal of Louisiana had called in the U. S. troops—conveniently sent from Florida—to prevent the assembly of the real legislature and to put KELLOGG'S men in the State House. DURELL'S order was made late at night, and by two o'clock the next morning the previously concocted plan was carried into execution. Two batteries of artillery had arrived in that city, in obedience to GRANT'S orders, on the 5th of December last; about 10 o'clock the same night the Judge issued his decree; the captain of those batteries testifies he was stationed in the State House to hold the building, and would not have quelled a riot outside of it. Now, the result of sending these soldiers there was to secure the organization of a Legislature never elected, and the inauguration of a Governor who never was the choice of the people. CASEY telegraphed to GRANT that if troops were sent "all difficulty will be dissipated, *the party saved*," and in reply GRANT authorized the announcement that he would back PINCHBACK, the yellow Lieut. Governor, and "save the party." This idea of saving the party is the key note of every Radical from GRANT in the White House, to the merest bummer in the party—the good of the country is never once thought of, the idea has too much magnitude to find space in their narrow brains. GRANT, in sustaining DURELL; is sustaining a decision which a committee of Republican Senators says, "it is impossible to conceive of a more irregular, illegal, and in every way inexcusable act of a judge.

FRAUD MADE EASY.

The *Commercial*, now edited by RUSSELL ERRETT, the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, tauntingly invited the Democracy of Philadelphia to apply to the courts if frauds are committed, and that an adequate legal remedy was always within reach. No man knows better than the editor of the *Commercial* why Philadelphia is an exception to the rest of the State, and how, under an infamous special enactment, that city is in the hands of plunderers, and is enabled to control the vote of the balance of the State. The following answer from the Philadelphia *Age* may enlighten some of our readers:

Now we thought, for instance, that the whole State had heard of the monstrous Radical fraud in the case of Col. David P. Weaver, who, after receiving the majority of the votes of his fellow-citizens for the office of City Commissioner, was ostensibly defeated through the fabrication of spurious soldier votes, dated from remote places, which were all polled with remarkable unanimity not for the gallant Democratic soldier but for his "Ring" opponent, Mr. Given. In the contest it was shown that the names of the soldiers, and their companies, and regiments, in short everything about them were all impudent forgeries. This was in 1865. I were tedious to detail the subsequent election contests which were decided in favor of William A. Leech for Register of Wills, Joseph Megary, for Clerk of the Orphans' Court, John F. Ballier, for City Commissioner, and probably others, for the *Commercial's* example warns us how easily we may forge such things. We can also with certainty refresh its recollection of the contests of 1868, when Daniel M. Fox and Furman Sheppard were unsuccessfully cheated. It was in all these cases, a Court hostile in the politics of the majority of the judges that decided for the Democratic candidates. The last contest was in 1868; since then there has been no contested election in our city Courts. Why? Because up to that year frauds could be detected and exposed. The law was the same here as in the rest of the State, and election inspectors of each party stood sentinel over the ballot box. There were frauds, and we by no means pretend to exempt Democrats from ever participating in them; but they were of moderate dimensions, they could be seen and traced and exposed. An election contest was then a remedy and a terror, that did much to purify elections. Men of notorious infamy could not put themselves on a ticket with impunity. The citizens defeated them; and this was so certain, that if a bad candidate got himself nominated, his party drove him off the ticket. In fact, till that date, it may be said that notorious infamy was a disqualification for any great public trust in Philadelphia. That did not suit the "Ring" of this city, so they changed all that. In 1869, they got through the Legislature that sum of all villianies the Philadelphia Election law. Among its devices to further and conceal fraud was the repeal of the general State law, which for more than thirty years, without objection from any honest man, secured the election of an Inspector of each party by a means so just and fair that the Constitutional Convention have just applied it to the election of all Judges. For this was substituted the selection of all the election officers by the Radical Aldermen of this city! We need not tell even the Pittsburgh *Commercial* how successfully all amendments of this law have been resisted, except that in 1872, by a gracious concession of the Legislature, the Democratic Aldermen, the minority, were admitted to a share in the control of the Philadelphia elections. How every real amendment has been defeated year after year, is known to everybody. Surely, the *Commercial* must remember the glorious exertions of the Spartan band of "Ring" tricksters, headed by Mr. Elliott, the Speaker, who defeated in the House every reform bill which Col. McClure got through the Senate—among them a scrupulously fair election law for Philadelphia. Col. McClure made some observations on the subject, which we hope the *Commercial* published. They were addressed to the House, and began, 'Gentleman—if I may be allowed the expression.' This happened last session, which ended only a few weeks ago, surely the *Commercial* can remember that. This is our explanation why since this law went into effect, there have been no contests in the courts. Formerly the law was honestly framed to prevent and detect frauds and generally did it. Now the law is elaborately contrived to further and cover up frauds. They are no longer kept within any moderate compass, nor in suspected precincts, but are general, and run to vast proportions. It is possible for a "Ring" candidate not to get one single vote, and yet come out at the head of the ticket, if he or his agents keep the ballot boxes and count the votes. They do it in secret, armed to the teeth, and on one occasion slew, with impunity, a citizen who looked in on them. That is the condition of this city—the law is made and manipulated and administered in favor and not against fraud. A condition without example; for in every other civilized State or city the law may fail from weakness, but it is not made by and for the criminals. And though an individual Radical cheat, like Brill and Brown, is sometimes prosecuted by indignant citizens, and in the time of Furman Sheppard and Aubrey H. Smith a conviction was possible; yet a Governor or a President pardons him on the petition of his accomplices, who are now "the prominent citizens of Philadelphia." These are the reasons why men elected by notorious impudent frauds in Philadelphia are no longer unseated by the law. The law is now enlisted on the side of fraud. We thought that was known to everybody—even to our Pittsburgh cotemporary!

THE DUTY OF THE PERIOD.

With some people—and it is a public misfortune that the number is so great—the sum of political principle would appear to consist of one unvarying approval of everything that is done by the political party to which they happen to be attached. Such people will tell you they are "uniform Republicans," by which they mean to express the idea that they have started with the organization of that party, and have followed it through all its tortuous windings for the past eighteen years; for those enthusiastic Republicans who claim to be "life long" members of the party would, were their claim a true one, be disqualified by reason of their extreme youth from casting a ballot; but being mistaken in reference to the age of their party, their uniformity has consisted in the regularity with which they have endeavored to disguise their principles beneath the cloak of a popular name.

Honestly believing that the mass of the people were unfit for self-government, the old Federal party kindly undertook to do the work for them, and sincerely doubting the sufficiency of the Constitution to furnish sufficient safeguards for a permanent government, their effort was to seize upon by a strained and artificial construction of that instrument, powers never delegated by the States. Against this the people rose up in 1800 and elected THOMAS JEFFERSON, the great exponent of the true doctrines of the government, to guide it safely over the political shoals and ripples of those days; in course of time the Federal party died and made no sign, but in its place in 1828 came the National Republicans, who only lived until Col. WEBB, in the N. Y. *Enquirer*, gave them the catching name of Whigs, under which they preserved a fitful and precarious existence until their utter annihilation in 1852. After this they ran to and fro, until in 1855, at the suggestion of the N. Y. *Tribune*, the new name was assumed and the Republican party came into being.

It would be a labor affording some instruction as regards the devious ways of politicians, to take up the several platforms of that party, beginning with its first National Convention held in this city, and pursuing it through all its winding paths and variations until its programme of 1872; just to mark the turns and twists of the party as it industriously strove to keep step to the music of its leaders. How it backed and filled, asserted and backed out of its assertions, how it twisted, turned a summersault here and a flip-flap there—how

It wheel'd in and wheel'd out;
And left the people still in doubt,
Whether the smoke that made the track,
Was going South or coming back.

On the other hand stands the Democratic party, firm and erect; battling for the political faith delivered to the fathers in 1800, and handed down through MADISON, MONROE, JACKSON, VAN BUREN, POLK, PIERCE, and BUCHANAN, to the party which for twelve years past, purified of its selfish members by defeat, has been true to the time honored principles which rest at the very foundation of the government. The powers of the general government as granted in the Constitution, and the rights of the States and the people in all things not granted. This is the true question at issue between the two parties; on one side, Consolidation; on the other Union—a Union under and by virtue of the Constitution. All other questions, of whatever temporary importance they may be, are purely collateral ones. Tariff, taxation, banks—are each one inferior to the great question of the true powers of the government, and the just rights of the states; they are however important merely as questions of expediency, while the other is *the* question which goes to the very heart of our whole political system.

It is the interest of the people to study this great question, and to do so they should study the Constitution which is its own best commentator when read in connection with the history of the country immediately preceding its adoption; and all who by a fair examination shall conclude that in this matter the Democratic party is the party of true teachings, should come with us and help us in our great work, which in reality is no less than the preservation of our American system of government from being utterly blotted out from among men, and of having a sort of dirty mixture of military domination and Mexican politics reared in its place.

It requires pure patriotism and honest conviction to induce a man to leave the majority and join himself with the other side. Nothing but an intense desire to be faithful in the performance of his civil obligations will induce any one to do so. But surely it is not, in the highest sense, any man's interest to throw his influence against the true doctrines of the constitution—to be to himself a living falsehood. Every citizen should desire to be right, and every citizen can be right if he examines these matters honestly and with candor.

GEN. HECTOR TYNDALE has been nominated for Sheriff, JOSHUA L. HALLOWELL for Treasurer, JOHN F. BELSTERLING for Register, and WM. C. WARD for Clerk of the Orphans Court, in Philadelphia, by the Municipial Reform convention; the *Age* pronounces it a strong ticket on the score of character and capacity. Philadelphia folks have grown restive under the robberies of the Ring. When will people out here become impatient?

REFORM.

In one respect we think very many newspapers are running into a rather serious mistake in reference to the act of Congress ordinarily known as the "salary grab." The provision of the bill allowing members to draw the increased pay for the Congress in which they were serving, and to which they had, one and all of them, been anxious to be elected, is the worst feature in the business; and that should be repealed and as far as possible the salaries drawn should be refunded to the treasury; but so far as regards the increase of pay for future Congresses, that involves no question of principle but simply of expediency. Better, far better will it be to keep the law as it is than to go back to the abominable mileage system, which enables one member to draw for pay and mileage two or three times as much money as another, upon the specious pretense of paying his traveling expenses; when in point of fact he is debtor to some mammoth railway corporation for his passage, which he will be expected to return by liberal grants of the public lands. The new act provides that only his actual traveling expenses shall be paid, and thus places upon a level as regards pay, the member from Baltimore and the member from Oregon. This is as it should be, for the idea of the treasury paying a member of Congress $40 for every hundred miles he travels to and from Washington is clearly an outrage whether he buys his own railway tickets or sells himself for a free pass. This mileage business always was a fraud, and has been one of the temptations which have reduced many an otherwise honorable man to the level of the vulgar swindler. It is the custom for the Senate to meet in special session on the call of the President, on the day succeeding each inauguration. This always occurs at the end of a Congressional term. Both Houses are dissolved on the day of the inauguration, at noon; the next day at noon the Senate re-assembles and the new members, equal to one-third of the whole number, are sworn in and take their seats. By a fiction of law it is gravely assumed that between noon of the 4th of March (once in every four years,) and noon of the next day. Hon. Mr. SKEESICKS the distinguished Senator from the State farthest from the capitol, as well as every other Senator of the two-thirds who "hold over," are presumed within those twenty-four hours to have traveled home, and back again to Washington; and accordingly they draw—each one of them full mileage for the purpose of paying the cost of that remarkably rapid journey. Now the new law puts an end to all this thievery—for it is nothing else, and it is well now and then to call things by their right names. The people never object to paying those who serve them fair salaries, but we question whether they are fond of being robbed by the very men to whom in their simplicity they have committed the guardianship of that enormous amount of money which, by means the most ingenious, is year by year extracted from their pockets by the tax gatherer. It is asserted as if it were a self-evident fact, that a member of Congress cannot live like a gentleman in Washington on the old salary of $5,000 a year. Now that depends upon how a gentleman should live. If he gambles, if he revels in costly wines, if he—as we apprehend some of these Congressmen do—spends money in ways still more discreditable, he cannot support himself on that amount; but if he lives the life of a sober, decent, respectable man, he can do so and bring home a pretty good part of the money. All that the people ever proposed to do in such matters was to save those who served them from doing so at their own cost, and we really think that no man whose habits are so extravagant that he cannot live on ten thousand dollars during twelve months, (for no Congress sits longer than twelve months during the whole two years of its existence,) can safely be trusted to manage the business of the people; for the man who is careless of money in his own living is not a safe depository of the money of the people.

In point of fact this tendency to extravagance in style of living at Washington is one of the great evils of the day. Our public servants are rapidly arriving at the conclusion that they are masters and not servants at all; they are awkwardly aping the style of the royal governments of Europe; the plain simple Democratic habits of the early days of the Republic are now looked down upon with contempt, by a pack of political upstarts who are not worthy to unloose the latchets of the shoes of the plain, economical and honest men who formed our government and shaped its early destinies.

These evils must be eradicated, but they will not be until the people fall back, each man for himself, upon his own personal individuality. They must cease to look upon party organizations as corporations in which they hold stock, and from which they expect dividends in the shape of office and its resulting emolument, or at least in the privilege of chuckling over the defeat of an honest man of the opposite party by the election of a knave who belongs to their own. Instead of this state of feeling, they must look upon party organizations as necessary evils for the purpose of carrying out certain views of Government, and when the party abandons the views which it professed in order to gain their support, they should stand still and let the party "progress" in its evil ways without their countenance or support.

The people can remedy all these evils if they will; but it is the very madness of folly, the quintessence of lunacy, for a man to hope to reform the evils in the party he ordinarily votes with, and he all the while voting its nominations. The wire-workers, the Ring, will allow every Republican who don't want office to growl to his heart's content, provided that on election day he comes up to the polls and suffering himself to be frightened at the raw-head-and-bloody-boues of the possible election of a man of character on the opposing ticket, polls his vote for a knave on his own—he may go home and keep on growling; his "bosses" have got his year's work out of him, and that is all they care for.

It would be amusing were the subject of less importance, to hear, as we frequently have heard, men of apparent common sense and average firmness of purpose, threaten year after year, that that would be the very last time they would vote for such men on the Radical ticket, and then to know they repeated their often confessed folly. Such men are too lazy to examine and think of what they are doing, or are mentally as incompetent to exercise the right of suffrage as any plantation negro in the country. We could say a great deal more upon this general subject which has in a measure carried us away from the question we started out to discuss, but we always wish what we write to be read, and the extent of our manuscript warns us that this article is quite long enough.

WE believe we have omitted to speak of the ridiculous failure of GRANT'S governor in Louisiana to convict Gen. DE BLANC, who headed a party of white men at St. Martins in resistance to KELLOGG'S black guards; but when the U. S. troops appeared on the stage he declined a fight and permitted them to capture him. His object was fully accomplished, his intention being to prove to the world that the whites were not in arms to oppose the United States, but simply to resist KELLOGG'S assumption of authority. Mr. KELLOGG is rather a sharp sort of a rascal, but he has not yet succeeded in provoking a war of races, with the U. S. Army thrown in as a helper to enable the blacks to massacre the white people of Louisiana. He can get one of his tools to make a false affidavit upon which to base the arrest of a citizen, but when the matter comes up for full investigation, it won't hold water. Now does not all this tend to prove that if the residents of that State were left without interference, KELLOGG, with his robber crew of carpet-baggers, would not be able to hold place for a single day? It is beyond a peradventure that the majority of the people are with M'ENERY.

THE COLLECTOR OF PHILADELPHIA.

The rapid flitting of President GRANT to Harrisburg to see SIMON CAMERON, and CAMERON'S immediate return visit to Washington, appears to have culminated in a new move in the political dice box, by discharging a faithful officer, Mr. COMLY, Collector of the Port in Philadelphia, and the appointment of the late clerk of the Senate, and present editor of the *Commercial*, and Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, with several other titles we do not remember, (as he has as many of them as a French field marshal, although acquired in a different sort of a way,) Mr. RUSSEL ERRETT, who is announced as the Collector of Philadelphia. The only fault, we believe, laid to the charge of Mr. COMLY, is, that he is a friend of Mr. FORNEY, and succeeded that gentleman in the Collectorship. Mr. COMLY had been President of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, and had the confidence of the mercantile classes of that city, and has proved, we believe, an excellent officer, but he did not suit the rounders and ring leaders of the mob, who control that city. He would not aid the scum in robbing the people and stuffing ballot boxes, and he must be turned out to make room for as audacious an instrument of unscrupulous men as lives in this or any other Commonwealth. If this rumor proves correct, then has President GRANT surrendered the management of the Republican party, to the hands of SIMON CAMERON, whose busy lieutenants are in every county and who fill nearly every office. But what does GRANT care who wins or who loses, so he can enjoy his horses, cigars and Long Branch. There are not wanting outward evidences of internal trouble in the Radical household, and mutterings of discontent from those who have hitherto been in the lead, which may precipitate these pretending tricksters, and give the people once more an opportunity to select their own political agents without the interference of the ruffianism of Philadelphia. It may come sooner than they expect, but let it be, when it may, it cannot come a moment too soon.

SOUND WORDS.

We copy with great pleasure the peroration of Mr. SWOPE'S eloquent oration delivered at the Academy of Music, in this city, on Friday evening last. It is full of sound doctrine nervously expressed, and it would be well if its counsel was followed by all the people.

But if we heed not the warnings that stand out like beacons all along the corri-

dors of Time, and supinely permit the corrupt, the ignorant and the vicious to crowd the official places of the State and the Nation, we shall sooner or later realize the calamity that is sure to befall, and awake from our slumber to find liberty made captive in her own temple. And if we do, what imagination can depict the enormity of our crime? Better far would it be for us that God should commission the dread death angel to go forth over the land, scattering pestilence and famine and death from his dusky wing, than that we should prove faithless to our trust, and thereby obliterate forever the last hope of downtrodden and oppressed humanity throughout the world. We have among us here to-night the scarred veterans who shed their blood in bearing the national emblem safely through the fire and smoke of battle. Yonder, in the cemeteries you have lately left, lie hundreds more, sleeping quietly beneath the flowers you have strewn upon their graves, while far away, under nameless mounds where the hand of affection could place no garland, lie thousands of noble braves who fell gallantly in front of the conflict. By the scars of these living heroes, by the graves of the fallen by the blood of countless martyrs, by the hopes of your children and their descendants yet unborn, in the name of your forefathers, for the sake of universal liberty, and in the interest of our common humanity, I invoke and beseech you, by sleepless vigilance and earnest effort, preserve untarnished the nation's honor, fill her high places with men of integrity and virtue, cherish the memories of her heroes, and thus secure our glorious inheritance for the millions who shall gather and rest beneath its flag down "to the last syllable of recorded time." What reason can calculate the riches, what imagination compass the grandeur of the Republic in future years if we are true to our trust? The time may come, aye *will* come, when the lightnings shall find messages of social and political brotherhood from the icy shores of the Polar seas to happy communities in the valley of the Amazon, and high over all shall float the bright banner of the free, with a hundred stars on its azure field, and not a stain upon its stripes.

"I see the living tide roll on, it crowns with flaming towers
The icy capes of Labrador, the Spaniard's land of flowers;
It streams beyond the splintered ridge that parts the northern showers—
From eastern rock to sunset wave the Continent is ours!"

Is it asking too much of the crowded assembly who greeted these sound words with "great applause," that they do not go away and straightway forget the elevated sentiments which wrung from them such tokens of approbation; but that they do honestly lay them up in their hearts and practice them when election day comes around?

ANNEXATION.

New York proposes to annex about forty-three old towns outside her present territory. The New York *Tribune* says in relation to it:

All public property is to be vested in the City and County of New York, to which it is to be transferred on January 2, 1874. The courts in the City and County of New York, on and after July 1, 1873, are to have jurisdiction over all other causes of action, civil, criminal and special, existing suits to be continued in the courts of original jurisdiction. All interest which the annexed towns have in the public property of Westchester county is released to the county, and the proper proportion of the obligations of the county payable by the annexed towns is to be paid to the County of Westchester by the City and County of New York. After July 1, 1873, all legal documents and records are to be filed in the City and County of New York. The number of Commissioners of Public Parks is increased to seven, who are to have exclusive power to locate and lay out all public parks, streets, roads and avenues, to devise plans for and locate all bridges and tunnels within the territory annexed, and to establish the width and grades of all such streets, roads and avenues so laid out.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER CITIES.

In thus expanding its territory, New York is only following the example of other cities, both foreign and American. Philadelphia, a few years ago, increased its population from 200,000 to 400,000 by taking into its corporate limits the flourishing manufacturing towns of Frankford, Germantown, Norristown, Manayunk, Passayunk, West Philadelphia, &c. Boston has steadily extended its boundaries, taking in all the suburban towns, its latest acquisition being Roxbury, which was a city by itself. The same course has been pursued by most Western cities of considerable size. New York alone has remained geographically stationary, no territory having been added to that which it held when first incorporated under the Dongan charter in 1683. The following table will show the disadvantages under which New York has labored in comparison with other large cities:

Cities.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Chicago	223	298,977
San Francisco	90	149,473
Philadelphia	120	647,022
Boston	110	250,526
London, England	122	3,251,804
Paris, France	63	1,299,467
Peking, China	56	1,500,000
New York	22	942,292

The above estimates of population are taken from the census of 1870 for American cities, those of London and Paris from the enumeration of 1871, and that of Peking from the latest attainable information. The table shows that Philadelphia, with a territory six times as large as New York, had only two-thirds the population; Boston, with four times the territory, had less than three-fifths of the population; and Chicago, with ten times the area, had only one-fourth of the population.

Liability of Railroads.

At the late General Term of the Supreme Court held at Elmira, a decision was given in the case of Thomas Coltillo ad. app. against the Syracuse, B. & N. Y. Railroad Company. The outlines of the case was this: A daughter of the plaintiff, seven years of age, was run over at a street crossing, where it fell in consequence of a defective walk in Syracuse, by a train of defendant's and instantly killed. The action was brought for damages. The Circuit found for defendant. The Plaintiff appealed to General Term, which reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial. Presiding Justice Mullen wrote the opinion, which is published by the Syracuse *Journal*. Judge Mullen holds that the railroad company is bound to have the walks at its crossing in good order and to exercise great caution to protect human life. He also holds that more care should be exercised in consideration of the fact that the person who has to cross the track is a child. The speed of a train in crossing the highways is a matter to be taken into account, and the condition of the brakes with reference to stopping the train suddenly in the case of danger.—*Rochester Express.*

For The Post.

STREWING FLOWERS.

BY M'HENRY.

O'er ev'ry soldier's grave to-day,
The brightest flowers strew,
Alike o'er him who wore the gray,
And him who wore the blue.
For both have fought for home and hearth
Like heroes face to face,
And now their gen'rous mother earth,
Gives both a fond embrace.

For spring enrobes alike with green,
Each little mound of clay
And over all from skies serene,
Shines Heaven's purest ray.
The mournful shade, the tearful dew,
The sighing zephyr's breath,
Proclaim that neither gray nor blue
Is recognized by death.

While nature thus her mantle throws,
Around each dreamless brave,
Let opening bud, and blushing rose
Adorn each humble grave.
"Let us have peace" and bury deep,
The hates of bygone time
Where blue and gray together sleep,
In Freedoms favored clime.

The Fashions.

[Leslie's Lady's Journal.]

NEW DRESS GOODS.

At one of our most fashionable houses is shown a large lot of embroidered batiste, polonaises and costumes in entirely new designs. The embroidery is mostly of Scotch and tambour-work; and though generally in white, black, dark brown and different *ecru* shades, upon some of these polonaises and costumes blue, green, rose-color and lavender are introduced, forming exquisite patterns of flowers, in which these colors appear. Polonaises of embroidered batiste, unmade, may be bought at from $12 to $50, according to quality and costumes, unmade, at from $25 to $50; It would be difficult to imagine more beautiful things of the material than those that range at from $35 upward. An effective pattern was of very dark navy blue, embroidered in light *ecru*, in a pattern of fern leaves and daisies.

A polonaise pattern of *ecru* color, and woven in very narrow thick and thin stripes, had a dense embroidery more than one-fourth of a yard deep, in brown and different shades of *ecru*. Price $50.

The embroidery on costume patterns is not so heavy—a vine, two or three inches in depth, describing the shape of the polonaise and the pieces for flounces. Some of these patterns have the vest-fronted polonaise; some with fan-shaped sides.

With some of the costumes there is a talma of Marie Antoinette cape, and long, sash-shaped side-pieces, with flaps for pockets.

The polonaises are generally worn over skirts of black silk, and this makes a waist of black silk necessary. And, *en passant*, we will remark that skirts designated expressly for the purpose are much less fancifully trimmed than when a part of a silk costume, wide kilt-plaits or simple bias flounces taking the place of the mixed trimmings.

A beautiful black silk skirt was trimmed with a single straight flounce, eighteen inches deep, finished with a piped bias French fold at the bottom, and put on in tripple box plaits, about four inches from the top, the plaits left to fall over, forming a fan upon every plait. The design was simple and exceedingly rich.

From present indications, suits of Victoria lawn, organdy, Nainsook, pique and other white goods will be no less in favor than for several seasons past.

The most popular style of making up suits of Victoria lawn, Nainsook, organdy or jaconet is with the over-skirt and half-fitting sacque—the polonaise is not quite convenient for dresses that require frequent washing. White dresses are much more elegant, with trimmings of Hamburg embroidery, but much more expensive—the latter consideration is decidedly in favor of self-trimmings of puffs, plaits, flounces and tucks.

An elegant costume of fine Victoria lawn was made with three nine-inch wide flounces on the skirt, an over skirt and a half-fitting sacque. The trimming was of Hamburg embroidery on bobinet, very much resembling the antique laces of shops in European cities, and very handsome. Price of suit, $35.

Dress of fine white organdy had the back of the skirt flounced its entire depth, the flounces being finished with a hem an inch and a half wide and a cluster of very minute tucks, taken on a sewing machine. Upon the front of the skirt was an apron, trimmed with a single flounce—the edge of the flounce just touching the top of the uppermost flounces on the front—and at the sides the apron was gathered up under the folds of a sash of delicate lilac-colored silk serge. The waist was a half-fitting sacque, made of alternate puffs and strips of tucking, and the sleeves were finished with a flounce to correspond with the flounces on the skirt.

TRAVELING DRESSES.

A little later, traveling costumes will be much in requisition. Those made of washing fabrics, such as gray, *ecru* linen or the stout quality of batiste, should be made up with as little trimming as possible. Suits shown us in advance of the season had the skirts trimmed, kilt plaitings, or bias, hemmed flounces. The polonaise was finished with a deep hem, and buttoned up the front with large *ecru*-colored buttons. The double-breasted *redingote* polonaise is a popular over-dress for traveling.

Most elegant *costumes de voyage* are made with poplin, Indian or Berlin pongee, beaver mohair, or some one of the popular brands of alpaca. As these fabrics are not to be washed, they may be more elaborately trimmed; and answer equally as well for church and street wear.

Belts, and the various appliances, which now accompany the belt, in the style of the chatelaine, &c., are jaunty and effective in the traveling outfit.

For sea traveling our readers must excuse us for reminding them that warm, woollen costumes are absolutely necessary, even in midsummer.

MORNING DRESS.

The entire abandonment of chintz, percale, or our own excellent calicoes, except for very plain house wear, makes the style for dresses of these fabrics of comparative insignificance. The usual method of making up is in the Gabrielle sacque wrapper. It is usually trimmed with a stripe, and is belted in at the waist. A style rather more ornate has the Watteau back and the Spanish flounce. Very delicate breakfast wrappers are made of French Nainsook, with Valenciennes or Italian edging on the ruffles about the neck and wrists.

Gabrielle wrappers of American calicoes sell at from $2 50 to $6, according to quality; those of English chintz, or French percales sell at from $6 to $10, according to quality. Very handsome breakfast wrappers of sprigged pique sell at from $9 to $12; elegant breakfast dresses of white pique, embroidered in a pattern down the front and around the skirt, can be bought at from $25 to $40.

The New Temple.

In noticing the near completion of the new Masonic temple in Philadelphia the Press of that city says:

The edifice is the only one in the world devoted exclusively to Masonic uses, and it is the most magnificent as well as the largest and costliest hall in Christendom. It is the property of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which is the wealthiest Masonic body in the world, and one of the most influential, its jurisdiction extending over the entire Commonwealth and over three hundred and fifty lodges, with an aggregate membership of nearly forty thousand.

THE COST.

Thus far there has been expended upon the new building about $1,000,000, and probably $300,000 more will be required to pay for the work now in contractors' hands, such as for chandeliers, furniture, upholstery, etc. This will cover the entire outlay for the new Temple which is considered very reasonable for so grand an edifice. Indeed, it is known that had the work been delayed even for a few months, the expense would have been at least twenty per centum in excess of the sum expended. Many of the contractors will reap very small profits, and some of them will lose upon their contracts, but they have all been fulfilled in the most perfect and satisfactory manner.

THE OLD HALL,

which is now for sale, will probably be disposed of during the coming summer, and will yield a sum of sufficient proportions to form an ample sinking fund for the payment of the new Temple loans as they mature, so that the permanent capital of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania will remain always intact, which alone insures a credit of very extended proportions, should it ever be asked for. Most of the furniture of the old hall has been reupholstered, and will be used in the new Temple, as well as the statuary and paintings, which latter will adorn the library room.

MOSCOW.

The Ancient Capitol of Russia—Its Peculiarities and Public Buildings.

Moscow, the ancient capitol of Russia is situated in the midst of one of the most productive agricultural districts of the empire, and, when viewed from the summit of the Sparrow Hills, and amphitheatre to low, wooded hills, it presents to the eyes of the spectator a truly enchanting panorama, which Alexander Van Humboldt said had made an overpowering impression upon him. At your feet the Moskva river, which divides the city into two equal parts, winds through beautiful meadows; rising beyond, you see a mingled mass of towers, gilded and painted domes, churches, monasteries and palaces. The whole when seen on a sunny day, and under a clear sky, possesses an almost unearthly splendor, from the dazzling whiteness of the buildings, and the glancing brilliance of the gilded church domes.

The city covers a larger extent of ground than any other European capital except London, and perhaps Constantinople; and when the traveler sees the sea of houses on the broken and hilly surface before him extending to the horizon, he feels inclined to estimate the population at millions upon millions. And yet it is only about four hundred thousand, and its increase is by no means rapid. It is divided into three distinct circles. The first or most remote from the centre is called Zemlianoi Gorod, or Earth City; the section is the Boloi Gorod, or White City; and the third the Kitai Gorod, or Chinese City. In the first of the three live the lower and middle classes. The houses are mostly built of wood, and have gardens in front of them, which gives a singularly attractive appearance to the streets. The Baloi Gorod is the aristocratic quarter, and here can be found hundreds of imposing castles.

The Kitai Gorod, finally, is the business part of the place, and it is also briefly called "Gorod" or city. It is endosed by an embattled wall, and covers a very extensive space of ground. Its largest portion is occupied by what is termed the Gosteeny-Dvore, an immense mass of buildings divided into rows of shops warehouses and storehouses, each row being devoted to the sale of a particular kind of goods, and having the name of the article sold, as, for instance, Knife row, Linen row, Silk row, Plate row, and the like.

On the southwest of the 'Gorod,' and separated from it by a large square called the Crassnala (Red square), stands the Kremlin, the ancient fortress of the city. This famous Kremlin, which has so often played a conspicuous part in the history of Russia, is built on the brow of a low hill, at the foot of which flows the Moskva river, and it is surrounded by a high crenelated wall, broken at intervals by towers of various heights. Taken as a whole, the Kremlin is one of the most original, beautiful and striking objects that can be conceived. It is commanding situation on the banks of the Moskva river; its high and venerable white walls, with its variously colored towers and steeples; the number and size of its fine buildings, with their painted roofs; the cathedral churches, monasteries and belfries, their domes, gilt, tinplated or green—the whole presents a grandeur and beauty indescribable, and altogether unique.

Two gates of remarkable architecture led into the interior of the Kremlin—the gate of the St. Nicholas on the right, and the holy gate, or Sposs Vorora on the left. Over the gate is the miraculous picture of the Virgin, and no one is allowed to pass it without uncovering his head. Before entering he will see to his left the famous picture of the St. Basil. Proceeding through the Sposs Vorora the visitor finds on his right, a square in which are the principal churches of Moscow, among them the cathedral of the assumption, decked out with gorgeous and extravagant ornaments. In this church the Emperors are invested with the ancient crown of the czars. The highest of the steeples of the church is that of Ivan Velek (John the Greek), from which a splendid view of the city may be enjoyed.

The imperial palace, a modern erection, replacing the older one, which, in former times, had been occupied by the Czars and in which Napoleon I had spent a part of his disastrous sojourn in Moscow, is a fine structure, but seems out of character with the surroundings. More characteristic and striking edifices are the treasury, with its wonderful collections, the arsenal, with its trophy guns, and the Senate house.

Street life in Moscow is exceedingly attractive for the Western traveler on account of the semi-Asiatic appearance of two-thirds of the people seen in the principal thoroughfares. The city is the great centre of eastern trade, and its merchants are by far wealthier than those of St. Petersburg.

The history of Moscow is that of the czars. It has witnessed within its walls many stirring, memorable, and terrible events—the atrocities of Ivan the terrible, the wise and mild reign of Ivan the great, the extirpation of the Strelitzi under Peter the great, and above all things, the conflagration of 1812, by which more than three-fourths of it were destroyed. But Moscow was rebuilt with wonderful rapidity, and is now by far a finer city than it was before Napoleon I entered it after the battle of Bosodino.—[Appleton's Journal.

NO COTTAGE FOR ME.

This talk about love is all nonsense and stuff,
A very small diamond, exceedingly rough,
Just give me a twenty-five thousand a year,
Your moonshine and cottage may both disappear;
Provided a mansion, well furnished in style,
Methinks I would manage my time to beguile.

A span of fine horses, a pony or two,
My dear little phaeton, I'll not forget you:
With dresses in plenty, with diamonds and lace,
Oh! then would I carry a right happy face,
A wee little cottage, with trimmings, you see,
With my constitution would never agree.

And as to a husband, pray what would I care
If taller or shorter, with black or white hair!
The fact is, if money were plenty about,
That foolish incumbrance we'd gladly leave out;
An infinite trial we greatly contemn,
And taking their purses we've get to take them.

O, yes! we know some of them are real nice beaux,
So very good-looking and wear such fine clothes,
Convenient at parties, at concerts, and rout;
But then, for one's husband, forever about,
It must be so tiresome, so tedious I'm sure,
And then, 'tis an evil not easy to cure.

An evening at home, with the stockings to darn,
For me never had irresistible charms.
A cold winter morning, with breakfast to get,
I never could see any romance in yet
A cook, if you please, to get breakfast for me—
To do stupid housework I could not agree.

Home is rather nice, on a dark, rainy day,
If there's a new novel, and music to play;
But think of my buying and cooking the meat,
The turnips, potatoes, and all that we eat,
With husband to scold me with children to tease—
Not any nice cottage for me, if you please!

THE VIENNA SHOW.

Distressing Aspect of Affairs.

Bayard Taylor writes from Vienna to the Tribune as follows:

There were about 9,000 visitors to the exhibition, in spite of the weather. To-day, the returning sunshine, though accompanied, as usual, with a furious and cutting wind, attracted about 13,000. It was pleasant enough, after one reached the main building, to pick his way between the piles of unboxed goods, stroll more freely through the finished transepts of Switzerland and Tunis, watch the increasing order of England, France, and Germany, and even to see that a ground-plan of display is at last laid for the United States. But when I plodded through loose wet gravel to the Hall of Art, I found its doors still barred, I only learned that the central hall will be opened in three or four days, and will contain a picture by Wierlz of Belgium, covering 1,000 square feet; one by Cabanel, of 800 square feet, and one by Piloty, of 750 square feet. The Hungarian Art Commissioner courteously admitted me into his saloon, but most of the pictures were leaning against the wall, on their head or sides, and more or less dusty. It is, therefore, not fair to speak of them yet.

All the royal personages go about plainly dressed, with very few attendants, seek to avoid being recognized, and accept the inevitable stare when they are with a patient courtesy which is the perfection of good manners.

"Our own sovereigns, now congregated here, are not so quiet in their ways. Impatience in the exhibitors, embarrassment in the Commissioners, wrath in the old, emotions of every sort in the 70 or 80 Honoraries, and the unspeakable mortification in the citizen spectators of the scene, make Vienna anything but pleasant to an American, just now. I have tried not to write of this, but it is part of the situation, and must at least, be mentioned. The Direction of the Exhibition simply waits, and is patient. Most of the representatives of other countries know little, and probably care less, in regard to the matter; even the English, so far as my personal acquaintance extends, maintain a courteous silence, the reason of which it is easy to feel. But our situation is none the less a burning disgrace. Had the new Commission overcome its inevitable embarrassments, were the American Department in order, and the rivalry for places among the exhibitors subdued, we should feel it with equal keenness. The root of the evil lies behind the irregularities of this or that Commissioner. We may say that the chief guilt has been fixed upon one who is not an American by birth—in fact, a native of Vienna; but what system is that which sends here, to represent us before the congregated world thirteen Executive Commissioners, only two or three of whose names have ever been heard by the people of the United States, five of whom are of foreign birth, and two of the latter Viennese? Some of the suspended Commissioners I know to be men of character and honor, who are deeply humiliated by their position. It is the system of rewarding party services by office—of putting any man into any place which they must excuse. I say nothing of the absurdity of Honorary Commissioners, and anywhere from three to twenty Commissioners from each State, for very few of them have any specified duties, and none of them are recognized by the Austrian officials. Those who come with purpose and intelligence, will quietly accomplish their work, while the ignorant and the swaggerers among them are stripped of all authority. The Executive Commission, however, should have been composed of known and honored individuals, men fitted by previous study or experience for their places, qualified to meet their fellow-Commissioners from other lands on an equal ground of character and intelligence. The New York and Erie Rings and the Credit Mobilier exposure have already sufficiently damaged our national name abroad. But they were domestic matters, and not understood here, or only in a very confused way. This is a black smutch, thrust directly before the eyes of all nations, on an occasion when our escutcheon should have been newly burnished and proudly held. Every honest and upright American at home, no matter what his party, will understand our shame; those who make politics a trade and office a bargain will not and cannot.

Better and Worse.

Two Parisians who had not seen each other for a long time happened to meet one day at the exchange.

"How are you?" asked one of them.

"Not very well, thank you."

"So much the worse. What have you been doing since I saw you?"

"Married me a wife."

"So much the better."

"No, not better, for she proved to be a very wicked woman."

"So much the worse."

"No, not worse, for her dowry was two thousand louis."

"So much the better."

"No, not better, for I expended this money in sheep, and they died of the rot."

"So much the worse."

"No, not worse, for their pelts brought me more than the cost of the sheep."

"So much the better."

No, not better, for the house where I stored the money was burned to the ground."

"So much the worse."

"No, not the worse, my wife was within the house."

THE BUILDING OF THE NEST.

They'll come again to the apple-tree—
Robin and all the rest—
When the orchard blossoms are fair to see,
In the snow of the blossom dressed;
And the prettiest thing in the world will be
The building of the nest.

Weaving it well so round and trim,
Hollowing it with care,
Nothing too far away for him,
Nothing for her too fair;
Hanging it safe on the topmost limb—
Their castle in the air.

Ah, mother-bird, you'll have weary days
When the eggs are under your breast,
And your mate will fear for wilful ways
When the wee ones leave the nest;
But they'll find their wing in a glad amaze,
And God will see to the rest.

So come to the trees with all your train
When the apple-blossoms blow;
Through the April shimmer of sun and rain
Go flying to and fro;
And sing to our hearts as we watch again
Your fairy buildings grow.

Farm Notes.

TO KILL LOCUSTS.

John Johnson, Boke's Creek, Union County, O., says, in answer to an inquiry: "When the locust trees are in full bloom, take a sharp instrument (as a pocket knife for small trees) and cut just through the bark, and then strip it down to the root. The tree will die, and never send up sprouts. The bark should be cut at about the height of the head, and taken off all around the trees."

TO KILL LOCUST STUMPS.

E. G., Union County, O., says: "Locust stumps are killed, to avoid sprouting, by boring a hole in the middle pretty deep and filling it up with common salt. That will kill the roots to the very points. To rot the stumps, fill the same hole with blue vitrol. To burn them out fill the hole with coal oil; let it stand until it has saturated it through, then apply the match.

DESIRABLE QUALITIES IN A PIG.

Of all the desirable qualities in a pig, a vigorous appetite is of the first importance. A hog that will not eat is of no more use than a mill that will not grind. And it is undoubtedly true that the more a pig will eat in proportion to his size, provided he can digest and assimilate it, the more profitable he will prove.

The next desirable quality is, perhaps, quietness of disposition. The blood is derived from the food, and flesh is derived from the blood. Animal force is derived from the transformation of flesh. The more of this is used in unnecessary motions, the greater the demand on the stomach, and the more food will there be required merely to sustain the vital functions; and the more frequently flesh is transformed and formed again, the tougher and less palatable it becomes.

This quality, quietness of disposition, combined with a small amount of useless parts, or offal, has been the aim of all modern breeders. Its importance will really be perceived if we assume that seventy-five per cent, of the food is ordinarily consumed to support the vital functions, and that the slight additional demand of only one-sixth more food is required for the offal parts and unnecessary activity. Such a coarse, restless animal would gain, in flesh and fat, in proportion to the food consumed *only half as fast* as the quiet, refined animal. To assume that a rough, coarse, savage, ill-bred mongrel hog will require one-sixth more food than a quiet, refined, well-bred Berkshire, Essex, or Suffolk, is not extravagant.—[Harris.

RAISING AND FEEDING CARROTS.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer says:

I have raised carrots a number of years, and I find them an excellent root to feed to all kinds of stock. I raise the Early Orange, or any other variety I have seen, and with me more productive. I usually raise at the rate of 1,000 to 1,200 bushels per acre, but have raised at the rate of 1,300 bushels.

My method of cultivation is to manure the ground well, plow well, harrow enough to pulverize thoroughly, rake off smooth, and sow the seeds. I usually sow them about the time I plant my corn. I sometimes use a seed-sower, and sometimes sow by hand. When I sow by hand I strike the rows with a marker that makes four marks at a time, 18 inches apart. I scatter the seeds along in these marks and cover them with a hoe by pushing it. This will cover them deep enough if the soil is in good condition and well pulverized.

They ought to be hoed and weeded as soon as the plants are large enough to be plainly seen through the rows, for they are very tender little plants, and the weeds being the strongest, will get the better of them in a very short time if allowed to grow, making it very difficult, injurious, and slow weeding. I usually go through the piece in about ten days after weeding, and hoe and thin them to three or four inches apart.

This variety can stand nearer together than the Long Orange, for their tops are smaller and do not grow so long, giving them a chance to crawl out between the rows. They have a small, fibrous root, that grows down very deep, and the most severe drought of the past dry seasons has never seemed to injure the crop. They are very easily harvested, as the most of them can be pulled up by the tops, and the tops are so small that they can be broken off with the thumb and finger.

I have made it a practice to feed them to the most of my stock, and by harvesting my hay early, securing it nicely, and feeding a little grain and carrots with it, I can keep my stock growing and gaining all winter.

I find that by feeding carrots and a little grain with the hay in winter to milch cows, the milk will have a very good flavor and a rich color, and the butter as nice as that made from grass in June. I think it is better to feed grain with carrots, or carrots with grain, for either is better fed with the other.

False Hair.

Here is an interesting piece of intelligence for ladies who wear false hair. A late Paris letter announces that it had just come to light that ever since the fourth of September the Directors of the Paris prisons have been selling the hair cut from the heads of the female prisoners who have been placed in their charge. As these females largely include the petroleum "fiends" or the commune, it is not pleasant for those American ladies who use false hair—if it be true they do—to know that the hair taken from these women has been arranged and prepared in the shape of "switches," "curls," "bandeau" and so on, especially for the American market. Our fair country women, without perhaps, being aware of it, are at present really wearing their hair arranged *a la petroleuse de la commune*. If by chance the wearers of these "switches," etc, should detect the smell of kerosene about them, they will now know whence the revolutionary reminder comes.

The Hat Swindle.

A Chicago paper gives an account of a confidence game that is being practiced in that city at present. An old hat worth fifty cents is carefully done up in a box and taken to the residence of some gentleman whose name is in the directory, always at an hour when the gentleman is not at home. The messenger presents the hat to the lady of the house and says Mr. ——— has purchased a new hat and paid one dollar on it, giving orders to present the bill for the balance when the hat is sent up. The lady looks at the bill, pays it, and the messenger departs with the money. The wrath of the gentleman on coming home and finding a beaver which would disgrace a third-rate pawn shop can be imagined. This trick has been unusually successful. At one house where the messenger arrived with his hat, the lady surveyed the bill, but had no ready money to squander on plug hats for her husband, gave the man an order on the grocer for $1 50. The beauty took the order, changed it to $14 50, took it to the grocery store and had it cashed. There was some tall profanity a day or two afterward.

A Wide Mistake.

Old Welterby, at the age of eighty-two, proposed to take for his wife a damsel of seventeen. He was rich, and the girl was poor. He had a sumptuous home, and she had been well nigh homeless from early childhood. Welterby promised to be kind to her, and to settle upon her a competence. People were scandalized when they heard of it, and many were the disparaging and bitter remarks which they made. Welterby heard them, but he did not mind. It was reserved for the aged clergyman, however, to give him a blow which staggered him.

At the close of the usual services, on a certain Sabbath, Welterby presented himself at the altar, leading the promised bride by the hand.

"My dear sir," said the clergyman, "you have made a mistake. The font is at the other end of the church."

"What do I want with the font?" demanded the octogenarian.

"I beg your pardon. *I thought you had brought this child to be christened.*"

VARIETIES.

ALLIGATOR skin travelling bags are among the latest novelties.

THE Utica milliners advertise Modoc hats and Boston Charley bonnets.

A WESTCHESTER, Pa., lady wrote her will on a slate, and it has been admitted to probate.

AN attested copy of a petition presented by Kellogg's grand jury, in New Orleans, as printed in the Picayune, is signed by six jurors with a "x his mark."

THERE is no harm in a little unbending of manner. La Rochefoucauld tells us that "gravity is a mystery of the body invented to conceal the defects of the mind.

THE haunting of a house on which Bennington, Vt., has been pluming itself for some time past is discovered to have been the work of the tenants, who wished an excuse to move without paying rent.

TEACHER—John, you young scapegrace, come here and I'll pay you back for your imprudence to me yesterday. Pupil—I have conscientious scruples against taking back pay of that sort.

A PAIR of mocking birds who built their nest in a honeysuckle vine near a dwelling house in Wilmington, N. C., recently put a cat ingloriously to flight by attacking her boldly when she came too near their home.

LEONARDO DA VINCI is responsible for the idea of ill-luck which popularly attaches to the overturning of the salt-cellar. In his picture of the Last-Supper, Judas Iscariot is represented as overturning the salt, and the world always afterward has made this an omen for evil.

A MAN out West who married a widow has invented a device to cure her of "eternally" praising her former husband. Whenever she begins to descant on his noble qualities, this ingenious No. 2 merely says: "Poor dear man! How I wish he hadn't died!" and the lady immediately thinks of something else to talk about.

THE murderer Lusiguani, lately hung in New Jersey, had some native wit, if he did part his hair in the middle. Just before he was led out to execution, one of the priests said: "I would willingly be in your place; you will be in heaven soon." "Well, take my place," said the prisoner; "I will get under the bed."

MLLE. NELLY DE MALAMARRE DE TREBY has just taken the veil. This young lady was at her father's residence during the war when it was occupied by the Prussians, and an officer having put his arm round her waist and attempted other indignities, she drew a dagger and plunged it into his breast. A report of the affair was sent to Prince Frederick Charles, who ordered that no notice should be taken of the matter.

DR. DORREMUS, of New York, lecturing on Anæsthecia says: "The first case of the use of anæsthetics was on the day when Adam was put to sleep by the Lord and a costal execution performed upon him with a most successful result—result—beautiful woman. The second case was that of Noah, who in his six hundredth year planted a vineyard, drank of the wine, and was relegated to a blissful unconsciousness; his posterity kept it up." So much for popular science.

THE original Ravels are all alive, but the youngest is more than sixty years old. When this troupe was last in the United States two young ladies were riding in a car and wished to open the window near them. They failed, and one suggested asking the aid of an old gentleman sitting on the seat next behind them. "Oh, no," responded the other, "don't trouble the old man." To their astonishment this aged individual arose, stepped into the aisle, made a low bow to the young ladies, and then turned a summersault forward and then one backward. After this he made another bow, and then threw up the window. This was Gabriel Ravel, aged 70.

MANY persons have thought the lines—

"He that fights and runs away
Will live to fight another day."

are to be found in Thaddeus. It is a mistake. The nearest approaches to them in that work are these; in Part 1. Canto III. line 603, we have

"For those that run away and fly
Take place at least of the enemy."

and in Part 3, Canto III, line 243,

"For those that fly may fight again
Which they can never do that's slain."

The "Relics of Literature" traces the quotation to Demosthenes. In Plutarch's "morals" we are told that Archilochus, a Greek poet, who lived three centuries before Demosthenes, set the example of fighting and flying, and said "It is much easier to get a new buckler than a new existence." Murray's "Handbook of familiar quotations" gives a couplet from one Nicholas Udall, published in 1542, which read thus:

"The same man that' renneth awaie
May fight again another daie."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June, 7, 1873.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARS.....E. A. MYERS,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

NOTICE—

The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence will meet at the St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, June 7th, at 12½ o'clock.

A full attendance is requested.

WILLIAM D. MOORE, Chairman.

THE Secretary of the Treasury will sell $7,000,000 of gold, and purchase $1,000,000 in bonds this month.

MR. BECKERT seems determined to be County Commissioner. He ran on the Democratic ticket last year, and professed great sympathy with the Reform movement.

THE graduating class at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis numbers 28 in all. Of these, S. W. B. DIEHL is the only one from Pennsylvania. Z. Z. MATZMULLA is a Japanese, he stands No. 27 in the list of graduates.

THE liquor interest run the Legislative Convention yesterday, and only permitted the nomination of such men as pleged themselves to a repeal of the local option law. The temperance element was not allowed the slightest consideration. We will see whether it will quietly submit, or make itself felt in the coming election. We shall watch its movements with interest and record results with fidelity.

MR. MACKEY, State Treasurer, understands the value of personal attention to whatever concerns him. He was not content yesterday to entrust to his lieutenants, always alert, with the management of five or six hundred delegates. He made his appeal in person to every man who entered the Court House, and succeeded in carrying his slate in the majority of the nominations. He is master of the situation, and gave Gen. PEARSON and Sheriff FLEMING to understand they must not interfere about City Hall in the future.

SEVERAL papers call public attention to the circumstance, that when the General Assembly of one of the most numerous bodies of Christians in the United States, in accordance with a prior understanding, left Baltimore in a body and visited Washington to pay a tribute of respect to Gen. GRANT, in his official capacity, that gentleman (?) contrived to snub them by running out of the city, we believe on a fishing excursion with SIMON CAMERON. The Presbyterians will doubtless, feel highly flattered at this rebuff administered by GRANT to the highest Judicatory of their Church.

THE Supreme Court of Connecticut has recently made "a new departure" in criminal law in the case of one JOHN R. JOHNSON, who was convicted of murder before Judge L. S. FOSTER, who instructed the jury that intoxication is no excuse for crime. This view of the law the Court has decided to be erroneous, and henceforth in that State—whilome the proverbial "land of steady habits," all you have to do in order to enable you to cut your neighbor's throat with impunity, is to absorb an intoxicating quantity of rifle whisky, and you are safe from the hangman as well as from the warden of the Penitentiary.

THE FROZEN TRUTH.

Evidently JNO. W. RIDDELL don't care a cent whether JEREMY the butcher, boy, is nominated for State Senator or not by the Republican Convention, as he says in a published card:

I am sublimely indifferent, believe me, as to whether Jeremy is permitted to strut the avenues of the State Capital in the *role* of a Senator—a grotesque but sadly suggestive illustration of the degeneracy of the politics of our time, or remains at home to amuse, beguile or enlighten the Select Council in the intervals of more serious business, with his rare wit and Shakesperian humors.

Will the Convention take the same view of this interesting case, and spare us the services of the Welsh statesman a while longer in City Councils?

ALL A CANARD.

There must be some mistake about the nomination of RUSSEL ERRETT as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, inasmuch as the editor of the *Commercial* says he has not been consulted on the matter, and that he is not an applicant for that or any other office, and modestly suggests that the whole thing is probably a Washington canard. RUSSELL is as backward as the season, but is it not possible SENATOR CAMERON has been making use of his name without consulting him. The same paper denies the rumor that any arrangement has been made or thought of, to nominate Judge PAXSON for Supreme Judge, or ROBERT W. MACKEY for State Treasurer. They are all canards invented by wicked men to harrow the sensitive feelings of these lambs. It also asserts that it is "childish gibberish" to talk about cliques or rings, which last remark is intended for Mr. SWOOPE. We are convinced we have been mistaken all along, but why didn't the *Commercial* deny it long ago, and make us as happy as it is virtuous.

ILLINOIS JUDGES.

A few demagogues in Illinois have started upon an errand, in which if they should happen to be successful, they will initiate a course of action which will be of infinite injury all over the country. The Supreme Court of that State having rendered a decision in reference to railroads which is presumed to be distastful to a majority of the people, that class of politicians who are careful never to sympathize with those who are wronged unless they are in the majority, have seized upon the presumed dissatisfaction to hoist themselves upon the bench; we will probably know in a day or two how this last effort of demagogues has succeeded, as the election took place on yesterday.

It has been well said that a respect for law is the very foundation of social order, and when the people lend themselves to reverse the judgment of a court by the popular vote, they render all courts useless and make the ballot box both court and jury. An Illinois paper which has lent its influence to this upheaval of all public order, publishes the poisonous sentiment that the people can never be bound by the technicalities of any pernicious enactment of a legislative body. This is a very dangerous enunciation, for who is the judge of whether a legislative enactment is pernicious or otherwise? In plain English the writer asserts that the people are never bound by any law they enact—for they themselves make every law—and that the administration of justice is to be remitted from courts and juries to the ballot box, under the influence of the arguments and intrigues of politicians. The vista thus opened up of the future, should such diabolical appeals to popular prejudice be successful, is simply horrible; but what is it in reality but the legitimate result of that "higher law" which has been so successfully preached by demagogues of greater or lesser degree, for the last twenty years.

Democracy means a government by the people through their agents, selected in the manner agreed upon in the organic law of their government. Republicanism of the latter day order appears to be tending to the rule of the majority, unlimited by any restraint whatever. They had a grand specimen of it in France some eighty years ago, and a few disorderly and disordered minds in Illinois appear to be anxious to introduce it there now.

These evils operate like epidemics, and sometimes roll over the people like a tornado and with a similar destructive influence. They arise from a want of sound judgment in the general mind; a giving away of all the good in established rules of government, because of one real or imagined evil. If the people cannot elect honest men to make their laws, it is only the madness of folly to attempt a remedy by electing dishonest men to expound them. As we have often said, all the acknowledged evils of which the people complain arise from their own folly; for just so long as they will persist in electing incompetent men as legislators, just so long will they be whipped and scourged by bad laws. There is a GOD who rules in the affairs of men, and all experience proves that no man nor no people ever were benefitted by their own evil doings.

WE believe the *Gazette* announced that the Secretary of the Treasury had reduced the greenback circulation to the limit allowed by law, and followed this statement by very pertly and impertinently enquiring what THE POST had to say about it. About all we have to say about it is simply to express our sincere gratification that there is even one member of GRANT's Administration, who in any one particular condescends from his high estate to obey any one law of the land.

The *Gazette* is, if indeed it is anything, a friend of unlimited irredeemable greenbacks. It would fain spread the whole country with the irredeemable paper issues of an extravagant administration, and then proceed to prove "out of its own head,"—the armory from which it draws all its munitions—that because you got a pound of greenbacks for a pound of nails, that the workingmen were prosperous, and the tariff was working miracles for the manufacturers.

DANIEL WEBSTER, who was generally presumed in his day to have known at least as much as our contemporary, once said in his place in the Senate that of all the expedients for cheating the laboring masses, an inconvertible paper currency was the most effectual; and Judge CHASE, while Secretary of the Treasury, had surely no expectation that a currency issued from an idea of its mere necessity, would have remained a repudiated obligation for over eight years after the war had ceased, for he said "The greatest care will, however, be required to prevent the degradation of each issue into an irredeemable paper currency, than which no more certainly fatal expedient for impoverishing the masses and discrediting the government of any country can well be devised."

It is well understood that the inflation of prices resulting from the issue of enormous quantities of such paper, bears with especial weight upon the farmer; for the prices of his products depend less upon the paper money market at home than upon the foreign markets, where coin rules in fixing values. In fact, no system of finance which is based upon a falsehood can be a good one for the working masses, nor, indeed, for any portion of the people; and a system which places the whole people, through their agent—the government—in the position of lying by system—of legalizing fraud and falsehood—of paying with false promises for everything one buys, cannot but be evil. The good book tells us the Devil himself is the father of lies—an irredeemable paper currency is a palpable lie upon its forehead, and must be a child of the Devil.

ADAMS AND SEWARD.

A writer in the *Southern Magazine* has something to say concerning Mr. ADAMS' Eulogy on Gov. SEWARD, and says it with considerable *vim*. He don't see the beauty of reconstruction, nor express himself with as much ecstacy upon that subject as he doubtless would had he been born in Massachusetts, and selected to fill a seat in Congress from that supremely patriotic commonwealth. He errs, however, in regarding Mr. SEWARD as being responsible for the policy of Congress, but there is the force of very plain truth in the picture he draws of our thrice happy country at this present writing, hear him:

One section is the tyrant of the other, and oppresses it chiefly to plunder. Great commonwealths have been crushed into ruined and wretched dependencies. State governments are overturned by the drunken rescripts of Federal Judges, and kept down by the bayonets of Federal soldiers. The old landmarks of the Constitution have been swept away by violence of fraudulent construction; the *habeas corpus* has passed into contempt; the Executive has been lifted above the law; the Judiciary has become in terms the tool of power and the echo of the mob; the Legislature has sunk down into the pit, a despicable, unclean thing. Every aspiration of their rulers have been lowered, and their very springs of thought and action seem nearer and nearer, every day, to the sources of shame. In the eyes of the world abroad the typical American citizen is little better than a swindler, and the national type is a compound of giant and pickpocket. Their only glory is that they have "enlarged the area of human freedom" and "stricken the manacles, etc., etc. from the slave." But what does this really mean—fusion and cant apart? It means that they have emancipated the slaves and set them above their masters, to do the work of their deliverers. It means that they have humiliated the Southern white man and subordinated him to the black, in order to get money and keep power through his disgrace. It means that they have made the negro their own tool and victim instead of the servant that he was of others. It means that in their judgment they have elevated republican institutions to their utmost height and developed them in their utmost splendor, by giving the dominant suffrage of the Republic to the most ignorant, most brutal and most degraded of its population. It means that they have dragged their country through the most fearful strife which history records, in order that the negro may constitutionally elbow the white man in the street cars and hotels, and gain in the galleries of Congress, while his patrons are twining round their brows the garland of the Credit Mobilier.

Now this Southern fellow don't seem to mince his phrases with much care, but speaks right out squarely; and like honest plain-spoken folks generally do, he utters a monstrous deal of truth, without being in any degree chargeable with an effort to be complimentary to the party of great moral ideas, who freed the slave from his original master simply to make him its own "chattel personal" on election day.

The sting of this writer's denunciation rests upon the strength of his convictions and the plain truthfulness of what he says; and while the picture he draws does not seem attractive on account of its beauty, it is interesting from the truthfulness of the delineation.

MR. EWING.

We feel bound to say—without any but the kindest feelings personally towards his unsuccessful rivals—that the Republican Convention did a proper thing in the selection of THOMAS EWING, Esq., as a candidate for President Judge of the District Court of this county. Mr. EWING is a sound lawyer, a good citizen and a good man; and has always sustained a high character for personal and professional integrity. His professional life has been one of dignity, and when he mounts the Bench we do not believe he will look back upon his career at the Bar to find one single blot upon its fair escutcheon.

A GOOD deal of feeling has been evinced in Ireland at a legal decision in a suit for libel brought by a priest named O'KEEFE against Cardinal CULLEN, charging him with libel for having read out or published an ecclesiastical decision in reference to the plaintiff. The decision being that an official publication made in due course of the law of the Church, is actionable as any other publication. Such is not the law here; for it was decided in the District Court of this county, and very properly too, that a minister may legally read from his pulpit the decision of the judicatory of the church; as by becoming attached to a church organization a party is regarded as consenting to be governed by all its rules. Indeed any other rule would compel the civil courts to act as Courts of Appeal for every Church court, and thus have jurisdiction of cases involving principles of which the civil judges too often have no knowledge, either theoretical or experimental.

THE Fifth District of Illinois has done itself great credit by refusing to be induced by the clamor of demagogues to sacrifice an able and as honest Judge. All indications point to the re-election of Judge LAWRENCE, the gentlemen who refused to receive as authoritative the resolutions adopted by public meetings, in making up his construction of the law of the State. Such a result infuses additional confidence in the public mind as regards the capacity of the people to select their judicial officers.

GRANT'S ADVOCATES.

Every now and then the quality of mind which stands with Republican editors for a conscience, induces them to put in some sort of a plea for GRANT in connection with his unauthorized interference in Louisiana; where he has, without one particle of authority—without what might be called even the color of authority—undertaken to sustain by military force, a pretended Governor in the exercise of the gubernatorial functions; a pretender whose election was denounced as a fraud and a usurpation by GRANT's own most subservient henchmen in the Senate—a body which under the earlier and better days of the Republic, contained no one man who could be justly regarded as obnoxious to so degrading a title. It is well and proper that in this defense of GRANT, one of his office-holders who is not only a dependent of the President, but presumes with the money received from his office in his pocket, to take charge of a newspaper and arrogate to himself the position of a defender of the rights of the people—it is well we say, that he should come in and join in the defense of the Ruler whose bread he eats and with whose butter he spreads his bread.

Whether the people have become so degraded as to rely upon a sentinel to guard them from executive assumption of power, who is in receipt of high emolument from that very Executive, is a problem not yet solved; there was a time when such a press so edited would have been scourged by the epithet of "pensioned," and would no more have been relied on by the people, than would the evidence of a witness whose swear-money was known to be in his pocket as he stood up to be examined would have been believed by a jury.

Our erudite neighbor admits that the condition of Louisiana has been a scandal for months, and has also been the occasion of great business losses and embarassments—this is lamentably true, but it is very far from being all the evil resulting from the lamentable difficulties existing in that State. A precedent has been well nigh if not entirely established, authorizing the President of the United States to invade any State in the Union, and by force of arms sustain a usurping power as the legitimate rule therein. In short, it claims for that officer a power not granted in the Constitution but utterly subversive of all the principles upon which it is based. We are told by this editor, who draws, we really don't know how many thousand dollars a year from the treasury by virtue of GRANT's commission, that the President's action in this matter has been strictly legal and in accordance with precedent. We deny this plumply and squarely; and we defy this officer of GRANT to show whence the President derives the legal right thus to overturn a State government, and call upon him to point out one solitary precedent in favor of the course of action he has seen proper to adopt. And here we give timely notice that we will submit to no precedent of Radical paternity. That party has, during the comparatively short period of its life, manufactured precedents for almost any and every outrage which the most abject supporter of absolute power could imagine to be necessary, in order to make and fix the yoke upon the necks of the people.

The disposition of the white people of Louisana to avoid violent resistance in their present extremity must not be construed into an acceptance of the President's determination: it is simply because they prefer to bear their present ills, in hopes that Congress will possibly have the nerve to interfere and stay the hands of CÆSAR; and we doubt not also because a forcible resistance would be hopeless, as well as productive of a terrible sacrifice of human life. But to what a condition have we been reduced, when a sovereign State of this Union is obliged to submit to the unauthorized rule of a President of the United States, who has no more legal right to intermeddle in its internal affairs than has the Cham of Tartary; and upon what evil times have we fallen when an official in the Law Department of the Government will boldly stand up in the face of the people, and defend the man whose commission he bears in his greedy grasp at illegal and absolute power.

In old times the people were jealous of a press which simply received official patronage; but now we have the President's official dependents establishing and purchasing newspapers for the express purpose of sustaining him in any and all things which it may please him to do. Does any man imagine for a single moment that the official head of the editor of the paper in question, would be out of the basket for a fortnight after he would dare to call in question GRANT's perfections? He may criticise CAMERON or ERRETT or MACKEY; or if there be lesser lights he might safely call in question their infallibilty; but let him once dare to criticise his chief, and a short shrift and a strong cord would be his reward. This alone is enough to show that the paper referred to is utterly unworthy of credit, as a defender of the people against their rulers; and when a paper ceases to do that it is worse than useless.

OF the sixteen names nominated yesterday ten are from Pittsburgh, this is not bad for the ring arrangement.

FROM burglary down to petty larceny, in all the varieties of crime arising from a superabundance of acquisitiveness, the office-holders under the present administration bear the palm. The Treasury Department in Washington has two wagons, one for one horse, the other for a pair; one is used to carry packages to and from the Postoffice, the other is an "office wagon," whatever that may be. In one year the government paid for "the care of horses for mail and office wagons and harness" the enormous amount of $11,687 46; the repairs to the wagons costing $2,699 93. This for a pair of wagons, only used for a couple of hours daily, is pretty steep. The *N. Y. Sun*, in speaking upon this subject, says:

Along with these pleasant expenditures under this model and high-toned Administration, a large stable is maintained at the Treasury Department, a little south of the main edifice, and in this stable some twenty or thirty horses belonging to the department, but not employed for mail or office work, are kept at the public expense, under the oversight of a Superintendent of Stables and an assistant, whose salaries are reported as amounting to $2,297 54 a year. In these Stables, with such competent and high priced care, there are also from fifteen to twenty handsome carriages, trotting wagons, and the like; and every fine afternoon the heads of bureaus and favorite clerks in the secretary's office appear upon the Avenue with superb turnouts thus provided. Of these carriages five are said to be set apart for the special use of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, his assistant, and his female private secretary. The hostlers, drivers and footmen who perform their part in this elegant display are duly borne on the rolls of the Treasury Department, and are paid as messenger and laborers; all of them of course being appointed by competitive examination, under the latest and best rules of civil service reform.

Thus it is that wherever this administration is touched with the scalpel of honest analysis, flagrant corruption, unblushing public robbery and reckless immorality are demonstrated. Such is Grantism, such is the present choice of the once pure and noble Republican party.

We are progressing finely in this plain Republican government of ours; thieves in office and knaves pulling the wires to keep them there; and the people bearing it all without a growl, but working hard every day to earn money wherewith to pay taxes to find bread and butter for their rulers.

THE following letter of Mr. GREELEY, never before printed, shows how early he took the position of advocating the largest clemency toward those who had taken part in the Rebellion. The date is significant—this letter was written while ABRAHAM LIINCOLN was moving home to Illinois in his last triumph and ANDREW JOHNSON was clamoring for the blood of traitors:

NEW YORK, April 21, 1865.

MY FRIEND: I have your letter. We must put down the Rebellion. We must make an end of Slavery: for the good of the whole human race requires both of these; but do not let us seem to do in wrath what is dictated by love. We may have to kill more of the Southern savages, including their chiefs; but let us not drink their blood and imbibe therefrom their spirit. I say in all truth that I would gladly let them all go unpunished (by war) to-morrow if they would but give up Slavery, stop the Rebellion, come back and behave themselves. And I am not very good at that. If I were better I should probably be willing (as I once was) to pay them something for their slaves: now I think they have taken their pay in rebellion and must be satisfied with that.

O, my friend! remember "Father forgive them." We might be as they are had we been nursed on the tiger's milk of Slavery. Now let us be satisfied with the inevitable woes of this terrible war. Yours.

HORACE GREELEY.

Mrs. R. M. Whipple.

THE Farmers' National Congress met at Indianapolis on Thursday last and adjourned on the following day. As indicating the strength of the farmers' organization it may be stated that twenty-four States were represented, from Vermont to Georgia, embracing ninety societies, with one hundred and fifty delegates. According to the report of the Secretary there are already ten thousand agricultural associations in the country, with an aggregate membership of four hundred thousand farmers. It appears that two-thirds of these associations have been organized within the past six months. The question of transportation was the most important one discussed by the Congress, free trade having been given the go-bye. The proceedings were not characterized by any demonstrations of a political character. Nevertheless, an organization that embraces four hundred thousand members with certain political tendencies, is too formidable to be despised by either political party, and neither is likely to do so.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ANOTHER Big Bond Robbery Felon has been compounded. On Saturday the public were informed that the robbers who broke into the vaults of the Waterford Bank, New York, and plundered it of $300,000 in bonds, have been settled with—the robbers being allowed to retain thirty-five per cent. of the plunder, over $100,000, and to be held free from prosecution—precisely what the bond robbers wanted. This sort of thing makes bank robberies and bond robberies the most *lucrative* and *safest* business going. The thieves invest no capital; they incur no risks; and the returns are enormous. Just so long as the system of "compounding" is practiced, bank robberies and bond robberies will flourish; bank cashiers and watchmen will walk daily and watch nightly in imminent peril of their lives. The whole system is a premium to the audacious and murderous scoundrels who pursue that branch of the thieves' "profession."

SPEAKING of the Federal dead buried at Arlington, the Louisville *Commercial* says: "Loyalty, in a magnanimity unequalled before in human history, suffered an unholy and unsuccessful rebellion to bury its dead in the same enclosure." We always did think that "Loyalty"—bless her sweet precious soul!—made a fool of herself in that case. If we had been in her place, we should have murdered those infernal dead rebels in cold blood and then buried them alive.—*Courier-Journal.*

THE Philadelphia *Age* says: The picture Rothermel's great painting of Gettysburg, is now rolled up and stored in the old Philadelphia Saving Fund, where every proper means are employed for its preservation. Mr. Joseph Harrison, Jr., of this city, has erected at his own expense a brick building at the Green street entrance to the Park, for the purpose of exhibiting the picture to the citizens of the State."

IT is said that "JOAQUIN MILLER is soon to marry an English lady of large fortune." This is not impossible. The beautiful and rich Lady ELLENBOROUGH married an Arab camel-driver.

IT has come to such a pass in Chicago now that mothers have to drown their girl babies to keep them from marrying semi-bald-headed coachmen when they grow up

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1873.

The Constitutional Convention re-assembled this morning, President Meredith in the chair.

The Convention took up on second reading the article on suffrage, election and representation.

Sec. 11. That women of the age of twenty-one and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of the Commonwealth gave rise to debate. Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, offered an amendment allowing women to vote for School Directors; also on all questions relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. Lost.

The section was then agreed to.

Sec. 9. Wards of cities, boroughs or townships, shall form or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory, in such a manner as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county in which the same are located, may direct; provided all districts in cities of one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Quarter Sessions of said cities whenever the preceding election shows a polling of more than two hundred and fifty votes; and in other election districts, whenever the Court of the proper county shall be satisfied that the convenience of electors and public interests will be promoted thereby. Agreed to.

Sec. 10. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be *viva voce*. Agreed to.

Sec. 12. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence while employed in the service either civil or military of this State or United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any seminary of learning, nor while kept in any public house or other asylum at public expense; nor while confined in prison. Agreed to.

Mr. Broomall offered a new section to the intent that three years after the adoption of this Constitution an election shall be held on the question of female suffrage, and if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of women voting they thereafter be entitled to all the rights and privileges of electors. Lost.

The article was then passed to a third reading.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1873.

The following is a brief report of the proceedings of Tuesday's afternoon session of the Constitutional Convention.

The additional article from the Committee on Election Boards and Contested Elections passed to a third reading, with sundry modifications, one of which requires in the appointment of overseers of elections, that the advisability of making such appointments, instead of being left solely to the Court, shall be determined upon petition of five lawful voters of the division. The provisions of the article are as published last week upon its passage through the Committee of the Whole. It allows a voter to vote for but one of two election inspectors; entitles members of election boards in large cities to exemption from jury service during their terms of service; prohibits national, State or municipal officers from serving on election boards; provides for appointment by the Courts of two overseers of elections of opposite politics in each division, as a precaution against fraud; refers to the Courts all contested elections for electors of President and Vice President, members of the Legislature, all State, judicial, municipal and local officers.

Judge Woodward renewed his motion to accept the resignation of Mr. Franklin B. Gowan, tendered some days ago. Agreed to.

The article on the Executive Department was considered on second reading, the question being upon the second section for counting the returns for Governor by the Legislature and trial of contested Gubernatorial elections by a committee of that body. The section was agreed to; also, the sections establishing the one-term principle for Governor, and providing for a Lieutenant Governor to be President of the Senate, but to have no vote, except upon tie, and specifying the qualifications and duties of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, etc.

Pending a vote upon the method of regulating the pardoning power, the Convention adjourned.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

The Constitutional Convention re-assembled this morning, President Meredith in the chair.

Judge Woodward announced the selection by the delegates at large of Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Franklin B. Gowan.

Mr. Landis, of Blair, offered a resolution to reconsider the vote of May 22d, fixing the salary of the members at $2,500. Not agreed to.

Mr. Stanton's resolution, that the yeas and nays shall not be called unless demanded by twenty members, came up for action. Mr. Lilly moved to amend by inserting five, and Mr. Church moved to amend the amendment by inserting ten. Mr. Stanton said that his purpose in offering the resolution was to put a stop to wasting of time by useless filibustering and desire to call the yeas and nays for mere buncombe, which had prevailed for several days past. There were members who would call for yeas and nays on a motion to strike out a single word, although it was of no vital importance. His object was to save time and facilitate the business of the Convention.

Mr. Church's amendment was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

The Convention then resumed consideration of the article on Executive Department, on the section and amendments pending from yesterday.

Mr. Buckalew, (of Columbia,) proposed to amend by empowering the Legislature to elect twelve persons, who shall constitute an advisory board.

Messrs. Armstrong MacVeagh and Curtin opposed the amendment, which was lost.

THE MODOCS.

THE WAR OVER.

Captain Jack Surrenders.

Nearly all His Warriors Prisoners.

Interesting Account of the Affair.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—A dispatch from Langells valley, Lish river, Oregon Greens, at camp May 31st, evening. After a thorough examination, the Modoc captives gathered in during the present scout, under Col. Green, are ascertained to have netted 34 men, women and children—13 of them being able bodied warriors, 16 rifles, various patterns, 113 cartridges and several lean and hungry ponies.

Anxious About their Future.

Boston Charley and Schonchin are anxious about the disposition to be made of them. The former murdered Dr. Thomas, and the later mutilated Meahan. Boston and Schonchin have a look like desperadoes. Each carries his character in his face. Boston is about twenty-eight, and Schonchin is fifty. The boldest warrior of the band is Scarfaced Charley.

Captain Jack Discouraged.

Dr. Calanesse, of Yreka, the contract surgeon, who, putting the Modocs into camp this morning after sleeping at night at their retreat, says of Captain Jack that he presented a most woebegone appearance. The wily warrior sat upon a rock on the centre of a little lava bed a few yards back from the crest of the bluff, and looked as lonely as his surroundings. He was wrapped in a faded army blanket, and his head was buried in his hands. His sister Mary was captured at Willow creek the day before yesterday, and talked to him with tears in her eyes, and asked that he enter our camp. He was sullen and had little to say. He did promise that he would surrender to-day. In the night he stole away.

Capt. Jack Reported Insane.

The Modocs say that Jack is insane. There is much

Method in His Madness.

At present he is thought to be in the neighborhood with from three to five warriors. There are twelve Modoc warriors at large. New scouts were made to-day in three sections of the country by the cavalry under Colonel Perry, Major Trimble and Major Cresson. The war with the Modocs as a tribe is over.

Fighting after the guerrilla fashion will be probably continued until the last outlaw is captured or killed.

Captain Hazen's company, of the Oregon volunteers numbering forty arrived in this valley yesterday afternoon, and bivouched near us. They will have a chance to do some scouting to-day.

APPLEGATE'S MANSION, Clear Lake, California, June 1.—This morning the troops at the camp in Longells valley were divided into several parties, and sent out on scouts after the

Fleeing Modocs.

Just as the scouting parties left, the Modoc captives, with the exception of Bogus Charley, Hookey Jim, Steamboat Frank, Schacknasty Jim, were sent to this ranche in charge of Lieutenant Taylor, of the Fourth Artillery, and a small detachment of men.

APPLEGATE'S HOUSE, CLEAR LAKE, June 1—3 P. M.—A series of prolonged yells and cheers aroused the camp from a pleasant siesta half an hour after the departure of my last courier. Gen. Davis, Gen. Wheaton and other officers, and all the men, rushed from the house and tents to find the cause of the uproar, and at once

The Whole Camp Was in Commotion.

Down the level plain, north of the house, was a grand cavalcade of mounted horsemen. The steeds rushed forward at once at a furious rate, and soon neared the groups of spectators scattering about the premises.

Capt. Jack is Captured.

shouted a sturdy sergeant. Again the valley echoed with cheers and yells. The mounted command was that of Perry's. He had returned from a scout of thirteen hours three miles above the mouth of Willow Creek. At 10:30 o'clock this morning the Spring scouts struck a hot trail and after a brief search the Modocs were discovered. Col. Perry surrounded the Indians retreat and his men were bound to fight, when suddenly a Modoc shot out from the rocks with a white flag when he was met by a Warm Spring and said:

Jack Wanted to Surrender.

Three scouts were sent out to meet Jack. He came out cautiously, glared about him a moment, and then, as giving up all hopes, came forward and held out his hand to his visitors. Then two of his warriors, five squaws, and seven children darted forth and joined in the surrender.

The command that made this famous scout is the first squadron of the First Cavalry, Colonel D. Perry, composed of Trooop Eight, Lieutenant Miller and Troup H, Major Trumbull and Medical Officer and Assistant Surgeon Dewitt. The guides were C. Pullman and H. A. Applegate. Jack is about forty years of age. He is five feet eight inches in height, and compactly built. He has a large and well formed face, full of individuality. Although dressed in old clothes he looks

Every Inch a Chief.

He does not speak to any one. The Modocs are grouped in the field near the house, and surrounded by a guard. Spectators peer in Jack's face with eager interest, but he heeds them not. He is still as a statue.

An Excellent Hardware and Cutlery Establishment,

Among the extensive hardware dealers in this city ranks the well known firm of Lane Brothers, doing business at the corner of Liberty and Sixth streets. Their wholesale department is very extensive, and they can supply the trade at very low rates. They are not behind in the retail department, but keep on hand a full supply of pocket knives, knives and forks, spoons, scissors, &c., of great variety, and of the best quality. They also have a large assortment of axes, shovels, locks, hinges, nails, files, etc; also carpenters', blacksmiths' and agricultural tools. Their stock throughout is most complete, and those who need anything in the hardware or cutlery line will, if they consult their own interest, visit the establishment and invest. The prices, also, are reasonable and the articles purchased will always give entire satisfaction. Remember the place, corner Liberty and Sixth streets.

THE RING'S TRIUMPH.

Furious Fight of the Factions.

Mackey's Braves on the Warpath.

A Field Day at the Court House.

Ewing and White Carry the Judicial Nominations—Anderson Beats Jeremy for the State Senate—A Scramble for the Assembly—The Successful Candidates—Ross Slaughtered by Kennedy for Prothonotary—McCallin Nominated for Coroner—Gus Beckert Makes the Rifle at Last——Soreheads and Dissatisfaction—Full Details of the Proceedings in the Several Conventions.

Yorkshire Sam or Lancashire Luke ne'er fought in the Wars of the Roses; Tom Hyer or Yankee Sullivan, in the P. R; or rival felines from classic Kilkenny, with such hearty vigor, as was exhibited by the rival retainers of the Ring in the fight of the factions at the Court House yesterday. The "all morality" party—that is the leaders, who hold the balance of power, much in the same way that a driver balances a mule by tweaking its nose—assembled at the Court House, the object being either to participate in, or witness the proceedings of the several Republican County Conventions called to make nominations for the October elections. A general impression prevailed that there would be warm work, and the result bore out that conviction. The day loomed bright and auspicious; the thermometer filled with mercurial spirit commensurate with the magnitude of the occasion rose to an intense pitch of enthusiasm; a gentle zephyr permeated the "soft soap" of the wire-puller, as it glided into the ear of the rural or the amateur delegate; the police turned their backs for the nonce on the ordinance proibiting the obstruction of the thoroughfares, which includes politicians as well as other nuisances; the very air was redolent with the sweet perfume of whisky cocktails, zwei lager and tobacco juice; every element, air, earth, fire and water, especially the fire-water, combined to do justice to the occasion, the candidates, the trimmers and the Ring. Even, Justice herself deigned to indulge in a reckless ubiquity that distributed itself promiscuously and with that impartiality which is born of politics, not made.

At an early hour pursuant to act of Assembly the sun rose from his Oriental boarding house; so did the ring, so did the anxious candidates and so also did their friends. Rural delegates were met at the various depots, escorted to the hotels, dined, wined, dinned, won and marched in triumph to the Court House yard where as early as eight o'clock the mob had begun to assemble.

The pencil of a Nast, a Dickens, or a *Gazette* reporter only could do justice to the occasion. Groups of delegates were scattered all over the streets forming the northeast angle of the square, up the steps, around the yard, in the rotunda, up stairs and down, in the narrow offices and outside, and, our reporter, who never indulges, had almost forgotten, in the neighboring saloons, where each knot listened entranced or with auricular strabismus to the lutelike blandishments of the Ring whipper in, the eager candidate, the chief cyclops of the Ring or one of his cabinet as the case may have been. While the swarm of delegates evinced evident anxiety, the Ring masters exhibited unruffled shirt bosoms. Their faces manifested a serenity that was assuring, as they glided through the intricate mazes of the mob hourly swelling until it reached the dense confines of impassibility.

Tommy Davis was there with his little hatchet smashing slates miscellaneously with his usual child-like simplicity.

Chris Magee, too, circulated among the throng, his whiskered sidelocks streaming in the breeze, and his lingual appendage darting ever and anon from the quid of flue cut in his dexter jaw to propound a conundrum oftenest in the shape of an insinuating figurative query, intended to carry conviction to his hearer.

Fred Magee nonchalantly stalked about, like a sentinel on the watch-tower, carefully noting the drift of the conversation and regularly reporting thereon to the great cyclops of the Ring, Honorable Bob Mackey.

Like the keystone of an arch this great chief stood, "the monarch of all he surveyed." Having carefully calculated causes and effects, computed the strength of the various interests, attempted, and to a large measure successfully, to harmonize conflicting ideas, and laid the ropes for the proper (?) running of the several Conventions, he leisurely and majestically "stooped to conquer." Signs of an approaching storm in the Legislative Convention gathered thick and fast, which needed all the might of the Warwick of the State Treasurer to dispel. Jeremy's clans had been working among the Delegates to that Convention like beavers. Anderson's chances hung in the balance, and the leaders of the Liquor League were fast approaching his stronghold. Varied but potent influences and arguments had been brought to bear on weak-kneed or shaky delegates, and about half-past ten o'clock in the morning the candidate of the Ring and the pet of the Temperance Alliance stood in a precarious position.

Bets even were freely offered with few takers that Jaremy would be nominated on the first ballot for State Senator. But the Jeremiads, having counted without their host, were doomed to lamentation. Robert, ever fertile in expedients, sprung a project on the assembled throng, the effect of which was not at first visible. His ruse was to have a test vote on the Permanent Chairmanship, and to this end, he selected a delegate of respectability, comparatively a tyro in politics, whose very ignorance of political tricks would induce a sufficient number of unsuspecting votes from the side of the prophet Jeremiah to furnish a basis for the brag that Anderson's chairman had been victorious.

Retainers were set to work to canvass for Richard F. Smythe, the delegate in question, as one who would make a suitable and impartial Chairman. Not a delegate was left unbuttonholed, Robert, the Great, himself even stooping to conquer. By dint of coaxing, scolding and threats, on the part of the Ring, it became evident as the hour (11 o'clock) for the Convention to open drew nigh, that Anderson's man had the inside track, and from that moment the contest became one-sided.

We leave our reporters to rehearse the regular proceedings of the several conventions, merely remarking that with the exception of Thos. Ewing, Esq., for Judge, and Gus Beckert, the nominee for Commissioner, the entire Ring slate pulled through, as set up weeks ago in "my uncle's little back office."

JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

Ewing and a Lawyer Named white Make the Rifle.

There was an air of selectness about the *personnel* of the delegates to this Convention. Age and dignity sauntered arm and arm in and out of the Court room where it was to be held, prior to its assembling. There was a marked absence, to the credit of the body be it said, of that obnoxious button-holing, that obtruded itself so prominently everywhere else among the delegates to the other conventions.

Yet there were indications, as intimated in Tuesday's POST, that a combination had been effected to slaughter the present incumbent, Judge Hampton. Whether the other candidates for the President Judgeship of the District Court were a party to this scheme, or what the terms of the bargain, we do not pretend to state. It was openly asserted, however, by the knowing ones, that whoever of the two (Ewing or Negley) developed the most strength on the first ballot, should be supported by the friends of the other as the coming man. On the other hand, it was declared that Mackey dared not offend the Pennsylvania railroad by allowing Judge Hampton to go by the board—that corporation, it was said, having agreed to extend in favor of the latter a modicum of their vast influence—and imperil his chance for the State Treasurryship. As the result, however, showed the Warwick of the State Treasury Ring, elated with former successes, concluded to play his game to the end, and he did so successfully.

CALLED TO ORDER.

At eleven o'clock A. M, this Convention was called to order by Dr. Gillmore.

An effort was made to have each of the candidates name one of the Temporary Secretaries, but A Ring adherent pooh-poohed such an idea as preposterous, on the ground that the selection was only temporary.

Credentials were then handed in, and the list announced. There was only one solitary brave who had the timidity to contest, and he was promptly squelched.

FIRST BLOOD FOR THE RING.

Rees and Littell, (James the Greater and James the Less,) were nominated for permanent chairmen. It being generally understood that Littell James favored Hampton, the opponents of the latter concentrated on Rees, who was elected by the following vote:

Rees	83
Littell	44
Rees' majority	39

So ended the first ballot, and the defeated candidate was placed on the list of Vice Presidents, as a balm to his wounded ambition.

The temporary Secretaries were continued.

Dave Kirk, who had his pistol pocket filled with miscellaneous papers, resolutions, profiles of possible and impossible Fifth Avenue grades, &c., beseeched that a Committee on Resolutions be appointed. He was made chairman of a committee of three on that trifling subject.

FILLIBUSTERING.

Negley's friends now made a break for adjournment, evincing a belief that delays were not dangerous. Hampton's adherents opposed this proposition. A war of words, waxing hotter, ensued, until the chair, finding the confusion fast becoming uncontrollable, put the question, and the motion to adjourn was lost.

More fillibustering looking toward a delay in proceedings was caused by the introduction of the comic element in the shape of a delegate from Baldwin township, who suggested O'Baldwin tactics, clearing up the storm with a laugh, and the regular work proceeded.

It was agreed to vote first for President Judge, and during the calling of the roll great quiet prevailed. The vote was announced as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Hampton	49
Negley	35
Ewing	41

As there was no choice a second ballot was proceeded with.

SECOND BALLOT.

Hampton	53
Negley	33
Ewing	40

This made the run one vote too many, as the entire roll showed but 125 delegates The informality was not noticed, however, and a

THIRD BALLOT

was proceeded with. During the process of the call the name of Negley was withdrawn. This was not unexpected, as it had been noticed that his friends had been casting their votes for Ewing. The result as announced was as follows:

Hampton	55
Ewing	65
Negley	5

The announcement of Ewing's nomination was greeted with cheers.

THE ASSOCIATE JUDGESHIP.

Without any interlude, the Convention proceeded to ballot for the Associate Judgeship.

The result of the first ballot was announced differently by different Secretaries, and the variance was so perceptible that a second ballot was ordered with the following result:

Charles S. Fetterman	49
W. G. Hawkins	8
J. W. F. White	64

White was declared the unanimous nominee, and the Convention adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

Bitter Contest for the State Senatorship—Jeremy Laments—Anderson Triumphs—Ramsey Dropped—Ballantine Behind in the Race—McCormick and Wainwright Walk Over the Course—The Successful Candidates.

In anticipation of a bitter fight over the Legislative nominations, the Criminal Court room, by curious coincidence had been set apart for the use of the delegates to that Convention, the carpet covered with muslin to protect it and the moveable furniture and valuables taken out of sight. Greater interest was exhibited in the result here than all the other Conventions put together, and, as a consequence, the floor as well as the lobby were crowded. The leaders of the Liquor League, and the Temperance Alliance, Bob Mackey and his satraps, the Jeremiads and the Andersonites, friends of the various aspirants for Legislative honors, and, we regret to mention it, a noticeable number of Democrats, together with the regular delegates, swelled the throng to uncomfortable proportions and ran th thermometer up to the nineties.

Both Anderson and Jeremy were in the lobby. Later in the day Jeremy occupied a conspicuous position near the reporters' table.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

At the very stroke of the hour, B. C, Christy, a member of the Republican County Executive Committee, called the Convention to order, and announced that nominations for Temporary Secretaries were in order.

C. E. Milliken, Al. Neeper, Jos. R Weddell, Isaac Mills, E. L. Pearson and Geo. W. Murphy were selected as Temporary Secretaries without opposition.

A voice—There are men on the floor not delegates. I move they be put out.

Another voice—Are you a delegate yourself?

First voice—None of your business.

The Chairman directed the Secretaries to call off the list of districts, and requested delegates to hand in their credentials.

A BREEZE.

A voice—I move we elect a Permanent Chairman, before the credentials are received.

The Chair desired everybody to bear in mind that he knew his business, and decided the motion out of order. [Cheers]

When the Sixth ward was called, two sets of credentials were presented, and considerable confusion ensued as to what was the proper course.

The Chair—Order, gentlemen! Where there is a contest, the credentials of the contesting parties will be laid aside for the present.

The calling of the roll was continued, and it soon became apparent that quite a number of contests would have to be decided. There were two sets of delegates from the Twelfth and Twenty-sixth wards, Pittsburgh; First, Ninth and Tenth wards, Allegheny; Baldwin and Chartiers boroughs and Reserve townships.

When the Tenth ward, Allegheny, had been reached, ex Sheriff Fleming presented credentials properly attested. As his name was being read, G. W. Day handed in a paper contesting Mr. Fleming's right to a seat.

Sheriff Fleming, excitedly—"That fellow has no credentials. He has no right here. It is

A SET UP JOB."

[Cries of "Order!" from all parts of the room.] "Them fellows [evidently meaning the Mackey Ring,] had better call their dogs off."

G. W. Day—You don't run this here Convention. I contest your seat.

Many voices—That's right! Stick to him!

A number of friends here drew off the ex-Sheriff to a corner of the room, and endeavored to pacify him, but to little avail. He still continued to mutter in a loud and excited voice "Make it too hot for them yet." "Better not wake me up," &c.

ANOTHER BREEZE.

A Delegate—Mr. Chairman, has the Secretaries any right to mix up the boroughs with the townships. I handed in my credentials from Etna borough, when they were called and they were handed back That ain't fair play. I want to see justice done, and I'm going to have it.

All the Secretaries in chorus—Your borough wasn't called yet.

The delegate—Well, you have passed the boroughs and commenced calling the townships.

Two of the Secretaries simultaneously making a discovery—Here is Etna down among the townships.

The Chair to the delegate—Then you can hand in your credentials.

All serene.

THE BALL OPENS IN EARNEST.

When the Secretaries had concluded the call, General Pearson said he wanted to state that this was a Convention for the people, and thought it an insult to the Convention for men having nothing but a little piece of paper to contest the seats of gentlemen who held proper credentials. He moved that all delegates who held credentials should be admitted to seats.

The Chair—The Chair will not entertain such a motion. The temporary organization has no control over contested seats.

General Pearson—This is a Convention called by the people, and the people will speak. If it is to be controlled by rings and cliques, and the expressed will of the people disregarded, I will refuse to act as a delegate. I contend that the attempt to contest the seat of ex-Sheriff Fleming is an outrage, and if the Chair will not entertain the motion to admit him and others whose seats have been contested, it is an injustice. Any man who thinks Sheriff Fleming would cheat at the polls is—says that which is not true. If the Chair will not admit Mr. Fleming to a seat, I move to appoint a Committee of five on contested seats, and that the Convention adjourn for one hour. The motion was seconded, and while the gentlemen was speaking, cries of "good," "order," "close up," &c., were uttered vociferously, mingled with hisses.

NOT GOING TO BE PUT DOWN.

I am speaking for the people, and am not going to be put down. I insist on my motion, that a committee of five on contested seats be appointed, and that the Convention take a recess of one hour to allow the contestants to be heard.

A literal pandemonium here ensued. Everybody struggled to be heard and seen. "Put him out," "Go on," "bully for you," "can't do it," with sharp words were bandied.

Finally the chairman as soon as he could make himself heard said he proposed to do his duty without fear or favor. It was a recognized rule that the temporary organization had nothing to do with contested seats, and he would therefore decline to entertain any of the motions made by the gentlemen.

Gen. Pearson—Then I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Ald. Smith—For the purpose of bringing the matter to a vote, I will second the appeal.

Mr. Dennison—This question of contested seats should go to the permanent organization. We can't tell who is entitled to vote on the appeal.

"PUT HIM OUT."

At this moment Alderman Strain was seen on the floor, whereupon a delegate inquired if persons not delegates and not even members of the party had a right within the bar. [Cries of "put him out."]

Alderman Strain, pleasantly—When I see a proper organization, I will walk out, not till then.

Gen. Pearson again renewed his motion, but the chair refused to put it to the Convention.

James H. Brown, as a solution to the difficulty, moved that the convention proceed to a permanent organization.

Ben Coursin objected, and moved to proceed with the regular business.

W. H. Dennison thought it was improper to impugn the motives of delegates.

After several motions and counter motions, Dr. Hoffman moved that a permanent Chairman be nominated.

FIGHT FOR THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

Coursin then nominated B. F. Smythe. Mr. Tomlinson nominated Gen. Pearson.

Ben Coursin wanted to know whether Pearson was a delegate or not;

Pearson—I am, sir.

Another delegate—From what ward.

Pearson—From the 15th ward.

The same delegate—Yes, a substitute.

A voice—Is that fellow that's talking about Pearson a delegate himself.

The delegate referred to—That's none of your biz. You'll hear from me at the proper time.

The ballot was then taken, and resulted as follow:

Smythe	88
Pearson	29

The result was received with deafening cheers on the one side and piercing groans on the other, as an evidence of the strength of the rival candidates for Senator, Mr. Smythe being the choice of the Anderson men and Pearson of the Jeremy delegates.

INCIDENTS OF THE STRUGGLE.

While the calling of the roll was in progress a delegate in front of the Secretary's desk excitedly exclaimed: "Mr. President, I move (pointing to a mercurial individual who was reciting the word 'Smith' in a chorus) that acommittee be appointed to put that man out who is calling Smith all the time. [Cheers]

Some of the delegates persisted in calling Smythe, Smith.

When the name of Mr. Baxter, from one of the townships, was called, he answered "Here."

A Secretary—Where are you? How do you vote?

Baxter—Here I am.

The Secretary—How do you vote?

Baxter—For Smythe.

A voice—Ain't you for Jeremy?

Baxter, regretfully—Mr. Secretary, I'm a Jeremy man. I intended to vote for Jeremy. [Laughter.]

Several voices—All right, old man.

Gen. Pearson had his vote recorded for Smythe, though the latter declined voting.

Loud cries were then made for Smythe, who on being introduced to the Convention spoke briefly, returning thanks for the unexpected honor, and promising to discharge the duties of the novel position impartially.

ORGANIZATION COMPLETED.

Mr. Smythe, upon taking the chair, said the honor was entirely unexpected, and that he had been placed in a novel position. He would endeavor to discharge the duties impartially.

Ben. Coursin moved that the temporary secretaries be continued. Adopted.

Gen. Pearson then moved for the appointment of a Committee of Five on Contested Seats. The motion was adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Dennison, Larimer, Gennett, Wettach and A. L. Pearson.

On motion the Convention took a recess for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

All Plain Sailing for Anderson.

After the test vote on the Permanent Chairmanship, it became evident that Anderson was the coming man for the State Senator, but the friends of Jeremy stuck to him with the tenacity of drowning men clinging to a straw.

The Convention re-assembled at twenty minutes past one o'clock.

Coursin moved that a committee of four be appointed on resolutions. The motion was adopted and the chair appointed B. B. Coursin, L. Backofen, John McKelvey, John Caughey and P. Walters, Jr.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of admitting the following gentlemen to seats in the Convention: Second precinct, Tweifth ward, Pittsburgh, Robert Herron; Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, Jacob Smith; Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, L. E. Backofen; First ward, Allegheny, Thos. McKenna; Ninth ward, Allegheny, Thomas Harris; Tenth ward, Allegheny, Hugh S. Fleming; Reserve township, W. H. Stemple; Chartiers borough, W. H. Reed; Mansfield borough, Daniel Boden; Second precinct, Baldwin township, C. H. Johnston. The report was adopted.

INTRUDERS AGAIN.

On motion, the Chair appointed Messrs. Scharke and Herron to invite outsiders out.

Sixth Ward Delegate—Mr. President, there's 'Squire Strain and Jeremy inside.

Squire Strain—Oh, you have a seat, have you? I am here to maintain the peace and dignity of the Convention. [Laughter.] If it is the wish of the President, however, I shall retire to the lobby.

A Voice—Put him out.

Ald Strain—The Sixth ward can't do it. Mr. President, if you come into a Democratic Convention you shall assist me to preside.

The Alderman then retired, but soon returned, and remained while the ballot was in progress.

ANDERSON'S TRIUMPH.

A motion to proceed to nominate a Senatorial candidate was then made and carried.

Ben Coursin nominated Richard F. Smythe.

Sheriff Fleming nominated Charlie Jeremy.

The nominations closed, and the Convention proceeded to vote *viva voce*. The ballot resulted as follows:

Anderson	92
Jeremy	35
Anderson's majority	57

A motion was made to make the nomination unanimous, which was adopted, with only two votes in the negative, those of Jim Littell and Sheriff Fleming.

The announcement of the result was received with cheers.

Anderson was called and introduced. He thanked the Convention for the honor. Like Ulysses S. Grant, his past record had been sustained despite the calumnies and slanders heaped upon him,

He would endeavor to carry out the wishes of his constituents to the best of his ability. He had been misrepresented touching the screen bill. He had voted in the interest of that measure, though he did not consider it sufficiently radical.

At the conclusion of his remarks, the Senatorial Convention adjourned.

FIRST CITY ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The delegates from the First city district assembled in the Grand Jury room, and organized by calling E. C. Milliken to the Chair and electing Al. Neeper Secretary.

H. H. McCormick was placed in nomination, and there being no other candidates, he was elected by acclamation.

The Convention then adjourned.

SECOND DISTRICT.

The Second City District Convention assembled in the room adjoining the Grand Jury room. General Pearson was called to the Chair, and E. F. Pearson was appointed Secretary.

S. J. Wainright was nominated by acclamation, and the Convention adjourned.

THE REMAINING DISTRICTS.

After the delegates from the city districts had retired, the delegates from the remaining districts organized by calling Mr. Smythe to the Chair, and continuing the Secretaries of the late Senatorial Convention.

A motion to proceed to nominate candidates for the Legislature was adopted.

Mr. Coursin moved that as Mr. John C Newmyer had no opposition he be nominated by acclamation.

This motion gave rise to considerable wrangling, and was finally adopted and reconsidered.

Nominations were then made for the five positions remaining. After the nominations had been made, Mr. Thompson offered a resolution that the Convention be divided into four districts for Legislative purposes—one from the middle district, two from Allegheny, and two from the South Side.

A number of delegates considered this a fair division, but others opposed it on the ground that no delegate should be debarred from the privilege of voting for whomsoever he pleased.

The resolution was voted down.

Mr. Coursin then renewed his motion to nominate Mr. Newmyer by acclamation, and it was adopted by a dubious vote.

The chair made the formal announcement, and Mr. Newmeyer in response to calls appeared before the Convention and made a brief speech, returning thanks for the honor conferred.

ANOTHER TUMULT.

An attempt was made to proceed with the balloting but a scene of wild confusion prevailed.

A motion to reconsider the vote nominating Newmeyer was made, but the Chair studiously directed his attention to an opposite quarter from that whence the same motion was repeated.

A motion was also made debarring the delegates from the middle districts from voting for the remaining delegates to be chosen.

The name of Alfred Slack was withdrawn.

Mr. Larimer, 24th ward—Newmyer has not been nominated. There are no districts outside of the city of Pittsburgh in the country, except one.

The Chair ruled that Newmyer had been nominated by acclamation.

Larimer—Jno. C. Newmyer is not nominated.

Several Voices—Yes, he is.

L—sotto vo ce—No, I'll be —— if he is!

Further confusion followed, everybody trying to be heard at the same time.

A Delegate—I move A. C. Hays be nominated by acclamation.

Everybody and his friend—No! No!

Another Delegate—I move H. R. Sample be nominated by acclamation.

Chorus—No! No!

A Delegate—I move Allegheny city be called first

Another—I move the 24th ward, Pittsburgh, be called first.

Another—No, the townships first.

Still Another—I move we ballot the same as for Senator.

A Delegate—You can't vote; you don't belong to this crowd. You are in the two first city districts. [Cries of "put him out."]

Larimer—I'm going to vote for Newmyer. I say he's not nominated.

A Delegate—I'm going to vote for five delegates.

The Chair—There are only four to nominate.

The Delegate—I can't help it. Newmyer wasn't nominated.

Ben Coursin—I move the boroughs and townships be called out at once. [Cries of "no!" "no."]

Ben Coursin—I move that the room be cleared of all but the delegates.

Before the Chair could put the question, the Secretaries began to call off the delegates, and the voting proceeded, with the following result:

Aurin, L.	12
Ballentine, J. W.	39
Christy, B. C.	46
Cline, J. L.	5
Coates, Wm	44
*Hayes, A. C.	53
McCall, R. S, P.	15
Ramsey, J. D.	18
Sample, H. K.	45
Martin J. Martin	15
*Young, A. B.	69
Gerwig, Henry	27

Messrs. Hays and Young were declared elected, and there being two candidates yet to nominate, a second ballot was ordered.

It was resolved that all candidates having less than twenty votes on the first ballot, be dropped from the list.

Ald. Smith moved to nominate Henry Gerwig, of Allegheny, by acclamation.

Loud cries of "Proceed to ballot" were heard from all quarters.

Mr. Graham said that Allegheny, with its seventy thousand inhabitants, claimed one delegate, and as Mr. Ramsey's name had been stricken from the list, he moved Mr. Gerwig be nominated by acclamation.

The Convention refused to entertain the motion, and the ballot was ordered.

Confusion worse confounded prevailed for some moments, when finally Captain Gilfillan mounted a chair, and said, Allegheny county had not had a German Representative for five years. Mr. Gerwig was a good man, upright and reliable. He moved that he be elected by acclamation.

The greatest confusion prevailed, amidst which the second ballot was ordered, J. W. Ballentine's name having been withdrawn. The ballot resulted as follows:

Christy	59
Gerwig	52
Coates	45
Semple	34

The announcement was made that Messrs. Christy and Gerwig had been nominated. The successfull candidates were loudly called for. Both spoke their pieces briefly.

Resolutions endorsing Hartranft, vouching for Grant, and denouncing in mild terms the back-salary grab, were read, but before they could be carried the delegates had left the hall, and the "no quorum" adjourned.

PROTHONOTARY CONVENTION.

Ross Defeated—Kennedy Comforts the Inner Man.

Next in point of interest to the Legislative contest was the fight for the Prothonotaryship. There were four names presented for the office, as follows: Wm. Swishelm, J. G. Corey, B. F. Kennedy, and the present incumbent, Joseph Ross.

The Convention was called to order at eleven o'clock.

Mr. S. Schoyer nominated Edward J. Allen as permanent Chairman.

Mr. Geo. Wilson nominated Joseph Butler.

A point of order was here raised, and the nominations were set aside for the present.

Mr. Davis moved that all persons not delegates be requested to withdraw, which was agreed to.

The following were then chosen temporary Secretaries: H. D. Rolf, R. H. Chalfant, James Penny, J. M. Courtney, Thos. H. Hunter and John A. McQuaid.

The reception of credentials and the calling of the roll was then proceeded with.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

There were two nominations for permanent President, Mr. Allen in the interest of the opponents of Ross for Prothonotary, and Alderman Joseph Butler, in the Ross interest. The vote was therefore looked

Continued on Eighth page.

[From Daily Post of May 31.]

MEMORIAL DAY.

Dulce et Decorum Est Pro Patria Mori.

Scenes at the Graves of the Dead Heroes.

Exercises at the Various Cemeteries.

PARADE AND REVIEW OF THE MILITARY.

No more favorable weather could have been desired on such a solemn occasion as Decoration Day, than prevailed yesterday from daylight till dusk, except a slight shower about noon. The sun shone through a haze, and a mild breeze permeated the streets, rendering the air refreshing. At an early hour the streets in both cities were crowded with pedestrians of both sexes and all conditions, who confined their movements to no particular locality, but seemed bent on enjoying the holiday by sight-seeing as far as inclination and circumstances might allow. A general solemnity pervaded the throng everywhere, as if by unanimous consent. There was comparatively little drunkenness, and scarcely any rowdyism, perhaps because the occasion drew out an unusually large portion of the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the participants in the ceremonies, or more probably because public opinion frowned upon any open attempt at levity. According to previous announcement the Memorial exercises at Allegheny Cemetery did not take place until the afternoon. The first ceremony of the day was observed

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

The display along the streets in the shape of bunting was extensive—more so than in the old city. As an impression seemed to prevail that the G. A. R. would conduct the ceremonies to the exclusion of outsiders, the ranks of the procession presented a slimness that was noticeable However, the sidewalks were lined to impassibility with spectators, who, as soon as the column entered on the route, set in motion and proceeded to the graves, where the exercises of the day took place.

The column moved in the following order:

Chief Marshal—Joseph Fisher.
Aids.
Washington Cornet Band.
Post No. 151 G. A. R.—two hundred strong—Capt. W. F. Willock, Commander.
Carriages containing guests, Committee of Arrangements and speakers.
Wagons containing delegates from Jefferson township under command of Captain Samuel Chamberlin.

The procession moved to Grey's road in South Pittsburgh, by which Zimmerman's graveyard is reached, where the first halt was made.

Col. Cline acted as master of ceremonies at the graveyard. A hollow square was formed, and, in the absence of Rev. Larch, Capt. Thomas Shields, Post Chaplain, addressed the Throne of Grace.

Post Commander Willock then stepped forward and read the prescribed address of the General Commanding to the assembled multitude.

A solemn dirge was played by the Washington Cornet Band, and the touching ceremony of strewing the graves and tomb stones of our fallen heroes was then gone through with under direction of Private Philip Hoerr, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

These exercises having been completed the procession again took up the line of march along the roadway, on the summit of Coal Hill, until the graveyards known as the Catholic, Methodist and Hershberger, were reached, and the same ceremonies were performed.

These three cemeteries being in close proximity to each other, it was arranged that the orations of the day would be delivered at the Methodist graveyard. The exercises opened with prayer by Rev. J. K Melhorn.

The Sabbath Schools of the different South Side churches, led by a regularly organized choir, sang a Memorial Hymn composed for the occasion. A poem by J. F. Kastner, was read, and the address of the Post Commander delivered.

Rev. J. K. Melhorn, the orator of the day, was then introduced and delivered a very impressive address, appropriate to the occasion, and was followed by Rev. L M'Guire, of the Birmingham M. E. Church.

After the exercises at the Methodist graveyard were concluded, the procession started for the cemetery known as Concord, on the Brownsville turnpike in Baldwin township, where a number of soldiers' graves are located, and where the burial places of the dead heroes were strewn with flowers.

IN ALLEGHENY.

The procession to decorate the soldiers graves moved, at the sound of a gun from Monument Hill, from the corner of Ridge avenue in the following order:

A. P. Callow, Cornet Band.
Chief Marshal, Gen. W. A. Blakeley and Aids.
Detachment of Allegheny City Police,
Mayor Callow and a portion of City Councils,
The Veteran Battalion and Civic Societies,
Carriages with Speakers and Chaplain.
Carriages with Crippled Soldiers,
Sheridan Post with Honorably Discharged Soldiers
And Carriages with Citizens.

The route was as follows:

Up Marion avenue to West Ohio street, along West Ohio street to Federal, up Federal to North avenue, along North avenue to Palo Alto street, up Palo Alto to Taylor avenue, along Taylor avenue to Irwin avenue, up Irwin avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, along Pennsylvania avenue to Tremont street, up Tremont street to Uniondale Cemetery.

The school children, under the direction of Col. D. L. Smith, did not take part in the procession, but formed on North avenue at Palo Alto street, and proceeded directly to Hilldale cemetery. On their arrival at the cemetery, at nine and a half o'clock, they surrounded the stand, erected for the occasion, and participated in a number of patriotic songs, lead by Professor McCabe, with Mr. C. B. Carr presiding at the organ. The children numbered in all between two and three hundred.

About ten o'clock the procession arrived, and marched around the stand, while the children joined in vocal music, accompanied by the organ. Immediately afterward the A. P. Callow band played a dirge, which was followed by a Grand Army hymn, commencing with the words,

"Blest are the martyr'd dead,"

led by Captain David Cornelius, and participated in by the vast assemblage which surrounded the stand. A feeling and very appropriate prayer was then offered by Rev. I. N Baird, D. D., chaplain, after which the school children sang, "Let the Dead Braves and True Heroes Rest."

At the conclusion of the song, Gen. Collier, the orator of the day, was introduced and proceeded to deliver a very patriotic and effective address.

At the conclusion of the oration, which occupied about fifteen minutes, a song entitled "Our dead comrades," was sung, Captain D. Cornelius leading; after which General Blakeley introduced W.D Moore, Esq., who read an original ode.

Capt. W. W. Tyson then delivered an address, after which the doxology was sung and the benediction delivered, whereupon the assemblage dispersed throughout the Cemetery, each grave receiving floral tributes in rich profusion.

IN PITTSBURGH.

There was an eager expectancy exhibited during the morning by the multitude that thronged the sidewalks throughout the city to attend the ceremonies that were announced to take place at Allegheny and St. Mary's Cemeteries. As a consequence, after the military parade had passed down Fifth avenue and across the Suspension bridge there was a general rush for the Penn street cars. The G. A. R. (Posts 3 and 117) had been notified to assemble at 2 o'clock P. M. around the cenotaph of Gen. Hays in Allegheny Cemetery, and punctual to the moment, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, District Commander, called "Attention, comrades," and the procession, first forming in a hollow square passed the monument with a marching salute, and proceeded by a circuitous route to the plot containing a large number of the graves of unknown soldiers, the St. Cecilia Band leading the column and playing "Lincoln's Dead March." Arrived there, the following order was observed.

1. Address by Commander G. A. R., Gen. J. B Sweitzer.
2. Dirge—St. Cecelia Band.
3. Prayer—Rev. J. W. H. Stuckenberg.
4. Dirge—St. Cecelia Band.
5. Formal placing of flowers on graves—Messrs. Stewart, Hazlett, Grayson, and Rev. Mr. Stuckenberg.
6. Oration—Rev. S. R. Frazier.
7. Benediction—Rev. Mr. Stuckenberg.

The prayer of Rev. Stuckenberg was an effective appeal to the Throne of Grace; but the address of Rev. S. R. Frazier was a specially appropriate effort. After reviewing the impressions produced by the occasion, and digressing to the feelings naturally produced by the scene and its surroundings, the orator remarked, with an emphasis that was worthy of a Cicero: "To-day let tears and flowers fall on the sacred graves of the 'blue and the gray.'"

At this point there was scarcely a dry eye in the immense concourse of spectators. The oration, as a whole was delivered in an easy but forcible manner, and held the auditors almost spell-bound. At the conclusion of the exercises Capt. J. H. Stewart announced that all present were invited to come forward and notify the Committee of Arrangements as to the location of the various graves of known and unknown soldiers and sailors in Allegheny and St. Mary's Cemeteries. To this appeal there was a general response, and it was almost dark before this informal but no less impressive ceremony was concluded,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

In the evening a general Memorial meeting, largely attended, was held at the Academy of Music.

Capt. C. W. Batchelor presided, with a long list of Vice Presidents, comprising names of the leading citizens of the entire county. The following was the order of exercises:

Instrumental Music by the Great Western Band, Prof. Weise.
Prayer by Rev. J. W. H. Stuckenberg.
Vocal Music, "They Sleep in the Valley"—Chorus from Allegheny Schools—Prof. McCabe.
Poem—Hon. A. Lavely, Esq.
Oration—Hon. H. Bucher Swoope.
Vocal Music—Grand Army Hymn—Chorus from Allegheny Schools.
Benediction—Rev. Wm. Preston, D. D.

The oration of Mr Swoope was impressively delivered, and bristled with pointed allusions to the pervading corruption in State and National politics, which threatened at no distant period, if not stayed, to engulf the United States in that ruin that befel the model Republics of Ancient Greece and Rome. The speaker, in the course of his remarks on this point, hoped that while the graves of honored heroes were being decorated, the living would remember the sacred trust confided to them—the preservation of the Republic. If the present corruption in our own State and in the nation were allowed to spread, there could be no other result but the downfall of the Federacy of States.

This point in the address elicited loud and frequent applause, and was listened to with the closest attention. The entire oration occupied in its delivery a little more than half an hour, but was given in a manner that enlisted the sympathies of the large audience present.

THE DAY IN GENERAL.

In concluding our notice of yesterday's ceremonies and exercises, we cannot but advert to the marked general sentiment of solemnity, so consonant with the occasion' that seemed to pervade the whole community. During the entire day there was a noticeable absence of anything tending toward levity. Even during the tedious delays preceding the advance of the various processions, there was but little attempt at merriment and the spectators evinced an intuitive perception of the proprieties of the occasion. There was also a marked abeence of buncombe and bombast on the part of the orators of the day, that lent an additional charm to the exercises, and added a solemness that was as effectual as impressive.

Toward nightfall, however, the scene changed. The saloons, which, to a certain extent, had been neglected during the day, were largely patronized by dust-choked males, who had kept within bounds throughout the diurnal period, and who felt that reaction "from grave to gay," which now and again occurs to humanity. But, notwithstanding, there was less excess exhibited on the streets than might have been expected.

The day as a whole has never been more ceremoniously observed in this section than yesterday.

The most imposing, though not the most ftrictly appropriate feature of the day was the

PARADE AND REVIEW OF THE MILITARY.

In fact the chief interest centered on this demonstration, and long before nine o'clock, the hour announced for the column to move, the streets along the route of parade, especially Water, Grant, Smithfield and Wood streets and Fifth avenue, were literally choked with a dense, mingling mass of gaily-clad humanity, all anxiously expectant; but, as the result proved, doomed to temporary disappointment; inasmuch as the command, "Forward march!" was not given until almost noon.

Previous to the march of the military the State colors were presented to the Fourteenth Regiment by Major General Pearson and received by Col. S. W. Hill, After this ceremony, the line of march was taken up in the following order.

Major General Pearson and the following staff officers: Col. Miller, Chief of Staff; Maj. G. Murphy, Q. M.; Major Daly, Surgeon, Major Woodwell, A. D. C.; Major J. D. Ramsey, A. D. C.; Capt. Galbraith, A. D. C.
Jeffers n Mounted Brass Band.
Jefferson Cavalry, under command of Captain Hill, escort to the Major General.
Knapp's Battery, Capt. J. D. McGill.
Brigadier-General Joseph Brown and Staff,
Great Western Band.
Heflick's Drum Corps.
Lieut. Col. Guthrie in command of Eighteenth Regiment, and Staff, consisting of Adjutant Foster and Regiment Commander J. S. Ward.
Co. A, Duquesne Greys—Capt. Reed,
Co. F Duquesne Greys—Capt. Ahl.
Co. C, Duquesne Greys—Capt. S. Fullwood.
Co. D, Duquesne Greys—Lieut. R. W. Guthrie.
Co. B, Duquesne Greys—Captain Brown.
Heath Zouaves—Captain J. B. Moore.
Armstrong Battalion, accompanied by three bands and commanded by Major Cochran.
Washington Infantry, Capt. J. D. McFarland.
Detachment of Donnelly Guards.
Dunkain Rifles, of Freeport, Capt. Warner, Martial Band.
Avery Guards, Capt. W. G. Bule.
Col S. W. Hill, in command of Fourteenth Regiment, with Lt. Col. Lang, Major Van Buskirk, Dr. Arthurs, Surgeon, Quarter Master Wilson and Adjutant Lee S. Smith as members of staff.
Co. B, Pittsburgh Zouaves, Lt. Beltore.
Co. D, Phillips Zouaves, Capt. Hope.
Co. E, Armstrong Zouaves, Capt. Perchment.
Co. I, Smith Zouaves, Lt. Fox.
Co. H, Pearson Zouaves, of New Texas, Capt. Patterson.

The column passed in review before Major General Pearson, Division Commander, stationed opposite the Monongahela House, and then moved over the following route:

Up Smithfield to Third avenue, thence to Grant street, to Fifth avenue, to Market, to Sixth, up Federal to North avenue, through Park to North avenue, Marion avenue to Ridge, to Irwin avenue, to Ohio, to Federal, at which point they were dismissed. The parade was imposing, the several commands marched well, the music was inspiriting, and the throng of spectators wrapt in admiration. Knapp's Battery, in particular, elicited general comment on account of their fine appearance. The Greys looked well, but we have seen them march better. The Zouaves did well, but might have exhibited more dash, such as would be expected from Zou Zous. Evidently there has been a noticeable falling off in the *elan* of the Eighteenth Division that needs attention, and deserves moderate criticism.

After being dismissed, the Greys embarked in a special train for Wood's Run, where a banquet had been provided for them by Brady Dalzell, Esq., and other friends of the organization. Arrived there, the Greys disembarked, stacked arms and regaled themselves to their hearts' content, returning to the city about six o'clock, P. M.

[From Daily Post of May 31.]

FIGHT OF THE FACTIONS.

Republican Primaries on Saturday—A Large Turn-out of the Ring Retainers—Repeaters at Their Old Tricks—The Old Cry of Election Frauds Again—Soreheads in Profusion—Mackey's Modocs Managing Matters—A Survey of the Field After the Opening Skirmish—All in Readiness for the Final Powwow To-morrow—Ring Trickery.

The scramble for the spoils on the part of the Ring retainers opened on Saturday at the primary elections with a fury that has few parallels in the history of politics in this county. To witness the zeal manifested by the full-fledged and the tyro politicians would lead a disinterested but attentive spectator to imagine that "the fate of Cæsar and of Rome" hung on the success of each particular pothouse politician who aspired to the honorable (?) position of delegate to one of the five Republican Conventions that meet to-morrow in grand pow wow at the Court House. Four o'clock P. M. was the hour announced for the opening of the polling booths, but it was fully five o'clock before the faithful began to show their faces in force. From that hour until seven, when the polls closed, there was an almost unintermitting stream of the Ring hirelings, occasionally relieved by a few of the respectable element of the party, and, we are sorry to record, a noticeable number of Democrats. More anxiety was exhibited in relation to the choice of delegates to the Legislative Convention, as on this the main fight hinged. Next in point of interest was the Prothonotaryship fight, and, although the contest had narrowed down to Ross, the present incumbent, and Doc. Kennedy, a former clerk, the nephew of ex-Prothonotary Walters, yet the friends of Corey and Swissbelm, hoped against hope and battled manfully in the face of tremendous odds. In order to carry disputed wards, the Ring workers had engaged a supply of express wagons, which, loaded with whisky-primed repeaters, drove from poll to poll, where the fight raged the fiercest, and swelled the lists of their favorite.

For the judicial nominations the scramble rose to the nature of a dignified contest. So far Mayor Negley leads, but the friends of Judge Hampton are sanguine, and those of Mr. Ewing no less confident.

The Associate Judge, Mr. Fetterman has the best showing, though White's friends do not despair.

Charlie Jeremy developed more strength than was generally imagined, and yesterday on the streets claimed his nomination on the first ballot, but, as far as heard from, Saturday's showing favors Anderson. Charlie, however, is emphatic in "telling oo zur" that the liquor men and the coal miners are at his back, and that if he don't get the nomination he will bolt. In fact, at the meeting of the County Liquor League on Thursday at Maltby's building it was decided to throw the whole influence of that element against Anderson, and in case of his nomination to organize a bolt, with the probabilities in favor of "I tell oo zur" as the independent candidate. The friends of Anderson claim that he has still more strength in the country districts, and that he will be certain to be the nominee. At present writing this seems probable, as it is openly stated he is Mackey's especial pet candicate.

In the contest for the Prothonotaryship, Ross double-discounted Kennedy, though there is no knowing how "the old thing will work," when the Corey and Swissbelm delegates break on the second ballot.

So far McCallin for Coroner is ahead of Cooke, Gracey and McCandless, but the Doctor says he is all right, and that his main strength is in the "rooral deestricks," though McCallin has a majority of the best workers in the party at his back.

Gus Beckert, who carried water on both shoulders during the campaign last fall, receiving the Liberal nomination for Recorder after his slaughter by the Ring, and playing fast and loose with both parties, has distanced Scott and Thompson for the County Commissionership.

Sammy Kilgore walks over the course for County Treasurer.

Dune. Ramsey claims re-nomination to the Lower House of the Legislature, but the Liquor League says he is a "dead duck," and the temperance men cry amen.

McCormick and Wainwright have no opposition.

The other Legislative positions are in doubt, and the contest therefor will culminate in a dead set-to between "whisky and water," as we heard a politician remard yesterday, when the factions meet to-morrow.

Bob Mackey and Chris Magee were visible frequently yesterday, and exhibited evident perturbation of spirit at the ominous warring of the various factions, and were in no mood for amiable converse. From the returns so far received we compile the following exhibit as showing the strength of candidates for the several positions:

JUDICIARY.

Negley	29
Hampton	22
Ewing	12
Districts	62

LEGISLATIVE.

Jeremy	28
Anderson	27
Districts	55

PROTHONOTARY.

Ross	35
Kennedy	15
Corey	13
Swissbelm	3
Districts	66

CORONER.

McCallin	24
Cooke	9
Gracey	6
McCandless	6
Grace	4
Districts	49

COMMISSIONERS.

Beckert	39
Thompson	18
Scott	13
Clark	1
Weddel	1
Districts	72

CASUALTY AT "THE POINT."

A Woman Fractures Her Skull by Falling Down Stairs.

Yesterday morning the Coroner held an inquest on the body of Margaret McVey, a native of Ireland, aged fifty years, residing in the second story of an old frame shanty at No. 17 Point alley, who had been found dead in an alley-way leading to the rear of her house. She is supposed to have fallen off her front porch, or down the stairway. She was last seen sitting on the porch about eleven o'clock on Saturday night. At that time she was talking to some of her neighbors. She was not seen afterwards until about one o'clock Sunday morning, when she was found in the alley as before stated, by a man named Michael Dougherty. Deceased had been drinking very hard for some time, and was quite intoxicated the evening before death so much so that she neglected to waken her husband, who works at night at Anderson's foundry. He testified that the first he knew of her death was when told of it by Dougherty, who awakened him. Dr. Donnelly made a post mortem examination and found the skull fractured and the jaw broken. He was also of the opinion that the wound was caused by falling down stairs. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death by falling down a pair of stairs, said fall causing a fracture of the skull. The premises where the fatality occurred are in a very dilapidated state, abounding in pit falls.

Patents to Pittsburghers.

The following patents have recently been issued to Pittsburghers: Disinfecting Soap-Boiling Establishment.—Stephen Strunz. Glass Press.—Jonathan Haley. Apparatus for Improving Liquors.—Charles Wolters and Ignas Rudigier. Apparatus for Painting or Coating Broom Handles, Mouldings, etc.—Stephen A. Shepard. Lid for Jelley Glasses.—John Adams Rotary Valve for Steam Engines.—George Westinghouse, Jr. Lid for Jelly Glasses.—David Challiner. Vapor Burner—Franklin G. Palmer, assignor to himself and Jacob J. Palmer. Valve Device for steam and Air Brakes.—Geo. Westinghouse, Jr. Metalic Column.—John L. Piper. Compound for Lining Buttons of Bessemer or Kelley Converters.—James E. Atwood.

Calamities

Will come upon us in spite of all precaution, but it is gratifying to learn that Helmbold's Celebrated Buchu can still be obtained at all the drug stores, and that it can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. Look out for counterfeits! The genuine bears the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent. ju 1:eod&w

The Lightest Draft.

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle, Thimble Skin Wagon, made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

Drs. Oldshue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Our readers have for some time been advised through the columns of our paper of the method of the treatment of the Drs. Oldshue.

Their mode of treating disease, although somewhat peculiar, is based upon physiological and pathological facts; and the true nature and extent of diseases are accurately determined by ocular inspection, chemical analysis and microscopic examination of the urine.

This is no idle theory; but their entire system of practice is based upon fixed principles of science. The marked success of these gentlemen in curing the worst maladies known to the profession is not only convincing evidence of the correctness of their theory, but affords ample proof of their professional skill and ability. Some of the most respectable citizens of this and surrounding counties can testify from personal experience as to the truth of this statement, and we can heartily recommend the Drs. Oldshue. They are not only scientific physicians, but gentlemen of the highest culture and probity.

Their offices are No. 152 Grant street, Pittsburgh Pa. 1:1:d&W

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAUNDER'S

FACE POWDER

OR,

BLOOM of NINON.

A most delicate preparation for beautifying the complexion and free from anything that can injure the skin. This face powder, which has a most delicate re-seate hue, imparts to the face a pleasing and healthful appearance, and is preferable to all other preparations for preserving and clearing the complexion.

SAUNDER'S PURE WHITE FACE POWDER is prepared without color, retaining all the approved qualities of BLOOM OF NINON.

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DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES OF-FICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Circulars free. Address Doctor W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., Sundays excepted. Feb27:1yd

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultant effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, in indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD.

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Addre s DR. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar:d:lydw

A Book for the Million.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A PRIVATE COUNSELLOR TO THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries, in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 N. 9th St., St. Louis, Mo

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THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.

In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg Co.

Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sample and Sales Rooms No. 70 Smithfield street

Ayer's Hair Vigor

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR,

To its Natural Variety and Color.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately; often renews the growth, and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and established; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hair resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Vigor is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme!

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class F to be Drawn June 20, 1873.

5,000 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	9 100
1 prize of	12,500	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	25 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	25 prizes of	150
30 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	3,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

☞ Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address.

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GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, PITTSBURGH.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300. Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120. Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $5 to $35. Pistols, 75c to $5. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and pistols repaired.

FISHING TACKLE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Call and see stock, or send stamp for our illustrated Price List. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Goods sent to any point by express.

J. H. JOHNSTON, No. 179 SMITHFIELD STREET SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

DR. A. SLEE, SR., LATE PRINCIPAL Pittsburgh Medical Institute—longer known through the press of this county, and having the largest special practice of any physician in the United States—cures Nervous Debility permanently. No fee till cured. Medicines sent anywhere by express. Send two stamps for Circular. Consultation free at office. 20 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio. my31-1y-w

$475 A MONTH to Agents. Articles new, and staple as flour. C. M LINGTON, Chicago. my10.13tW

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE

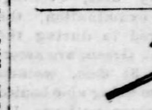
OLD MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment

was first known in America. Its merits are now well known throughout the habitable world. It has the oldest and best record of any Liniment in the world. From the millions upon millions of bottles sold not a single complaint has ever reached us. As a Healing and Pain-Subduing Liniment it has no equal. It is alike beneficial to

MAN AND BEAST.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



S. T-1860-X

PLANTATION BITTERS

Is Purely a Vegetable Preparation, composed of Calisaya Bark, well known Roots, Herbs and Fruits preserved in a sufficient quantity (only) of Spirit of Sugar Cane to keep in any climate, which makes

Plantation Bitters

the Foremost, Best and Most Desirable

Domestic Tonic

in the World. They are good for the aged, feeble and debilitated. They make Pure, Rich Blood. They act upon the liver to such a degree that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy for complaints to which women are especially subjected, they are superior to all others. They are

A Splendid Appetizer,

and cure Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, Liver Complaint, etc., etc.

They are intended strictly as a Temperance Tonic or Bitters, to be used as a Medicine, and always according to directions. New York.

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country

$100,000

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

To be distributed in

L. D. SINE'S

41st Semi-Annual

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be Drawn Friday, July 4th, 1873.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF $10,000 IN GOLD

One Prize $5,000 in Silver.

Five prizes $1,000 each in Five prizes 500 Ten prizes 100 } GREENBACKS.

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each; two buggies, horses, &c., worth $300 each; two fine-toned Rosewood Pianos worth $500 each; ten family sewing Machines worth $100 each; 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $200 each, Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; six tickets, $10; twelve tickets, $20; twenty-five tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to L. D. SINE, Box 86, CINCINNATI, O.

Main Office, 101 W. Fifth street. my31;58

Valuable Real Estate

AT

PUBLIC SALE.

The estate of John S. Long, deceased, situated in Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Pa., comprising about 135 acres—will be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday, June 14, 1873. The surface in lots of from 5 to 10 acres or in quantities to suit purchasers, and the coal which underlies the entire premises will be sold separately in a body. This property is located on the one side within 5 minutes walk of White Hall, the present terminus of the proposed Passenger Railroad, and on the other side about 10 minutes walk from Fair Haven Station, on the Castle Shannon Railroad. Said station being less than 4 miles from the centre of the city of Pittsburgh. Each lot fronts nicely on roads that have been long established through the premises, and are beautifully adapted for country residences.

Beyond a reasonable doubt, both the surface and the coal will, each in a very short time, be worth not less than $1,000 per acre. Therefore, those who desire such property will do well to look to their interests while a bargain may still be had. The heirs are all of age and the property entirely unincumbered, therefore a perfect title and possession can be given at once. The sale to take place on the premises and begin at 10 o'clock A. M., of said June 14, 1873. Some one will be found at the old mansion of the place after the first of June, to show visitors who wish to examine the premises previous to the day of sale.

Terms of sale one-third down, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years with interest, at six percent. on deferred payment.

my24:2W.

WINDOW GLASS.

SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBERS
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.

mar8:w-s2W UPP & CAMPBELL.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger' names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger' Drug Store, No. 233 North second street, Philadelphia. D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop'r.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. mh28:6m W

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE 176 Acres in Washington County Pa., of superior quality will improved. For further particulars address William Kerr, Station Pa. m31-3mW

MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER, CONTAINS AND REGULATOR. A perfect GEM for the pocket of every traveller, broker, boy, farmer, and for EVERYBODY desiring a reliable time-keeper, and also a beautiful ornament. Usual retail price, gold or the plated original, all for a SINGLE ORDER now. WARRANTED to keep correct time and to last for years. Only one dollar. Sent by mail, prepaid to any address, on receipt of price. Nothing like it! The purchaser will be sent, at a cost of one dollar, a complete set of tools, with which he can put it into any watch, and thereby make a perfect time-keeper of it. Address, BIGELOW BROS., Springfield, Mass.

THE MODOCS.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT.

THEY ARE WARMLY PURSUED.

Surrender of the Murderer of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Captain Jack's Sister and Six Squaws.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The following dispatch dated in camp on the banks of Willow creek, twenty one miles northeast of Boyle's camp, Tule Lake Peninsula, May 29th says: The cavalry and artillery commands of the Warm Spring Indians under Col. Green, left Boyles camp at 2 o'clock this morning rode in hot haste to the Clear Lake where Gen. Davis issued special orders for scouts. Bogus Charley, Steamboat Frank, Schuasty Jim and Hooker Jim accompanied the expedition.

They led the troops to a point near Jacks point, within a mile of his stronghold. Capt. Hasbrouck passed up the north side of the creek with his squadron. Capt. Jackson's squadron went over the creek along the south side. Capt. Hasbrouck having had a mile further to travel than Capt. Jackson did not arrive at the stronghold in time to accomplish the desired connection. Jack was nevertheless surprised at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Jackson's men came across two pickets on the bluff near the creek, who ran to Jack's retreat. The fleeing Modocs cried out, "run quick, run quick, the soldiers are coming." Captain Jackson deployed his skirmishers along the face of the bluff, though expecting to receive a heavy fire. The men ran to the front like deer, under the lead of the officers. Suddenly the Modocs conversant with English cried out, "surrender, surrender, we no fight, we want to talk peace; we like peace talk."

Boston Charley, the murderer of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, came in full view and was immediately covered by a dozen rifles. Charley offered to surrender and was allowed to come into camp. As he neared the Warm Spring scouts he threw down his rifle and extended his hand, which is a token of friendship. The proferred member was cordially grasped by the scouts. Charley was then passed to the rear under guard. Next he was taken to the other Modoc captives and by them introduced. He says that several of Jack's best warriors wanted to leave him and come into our camp and volunteered to put up a job on them. His gun was returned to him and he was allowed to depart on his mission. Hardly had this arrangement been effected when the rifle in the hands of Steamboat Frank was accidentally discharged. Several Modocs, who stood up with lifted hands decamped from this point. The accident was explained to Charley, and all suspicion of foul play was removed when another accident caused Charley no more annoyance. Captain Hasbrouck's command reached the edge of the creek as Charley came over the bluff, and, of course, he was gathered in as a prisoner the second time. Two hours afterwards he was released and sent after the fleeing Modocs, but he failed to overtake them. Not a shot, other than an accidental one, was fired. Had Hasbrouck formed the desired connection in time, the entire band would have been killed. The capture was impossible for his command to accomplish. His troops did all that could be done by any man. They rode over fragments of lava and one mile further than the distance ridden by Captain Jackson's command. The surprise resulted in the surrender of Boston Charley, Princess Mary, sister of Captain Jack, Black Jim's woman, and five other female Modocs from nine to ninety years of age. They also captured seven ponies and mules.

The Modocs actually slipped from the grasp of the troops. There was no help for this result. Jack's retreat this time was inside of a canon through which runs Willow Creek. The canon has precipitous sides averaging forty feet high. There are few places where the canon can be entered by troops within six miles of Jack's last home. The Modocs escaped by running down the cannon so now the Modoc captives will try to wean more of Jack's warriors from him. Many of the officers predict a speedy settlement of the war. We sleep among the junipers to-night.

Another Dispatch.

Another dispatch, after giving a full account of the march, similar to that given above, states that after our solders were placed in line ready to enter the battle Scarfaced Charley and two or three other Modocs rushed down the rocks and cried out "we surrender. Don't shoot." Five Modocs came in and at once hostilities ceased. Dr. Cabaness Yreka, a contract surgeon, who has long been acquainted with the Modocs, went among the rocks and made peace negotiations with the Indians, including Jack who agreed to come in. Cabiness slept with them last night. A few moments since Scarfaced Charley, Old Schonchin and ten warriors surrendered. Jack and thirty others decamped by night.

CADET GRADUATES.

The Exercises at Annapolis—Names of Graduates.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—A special dispatch from Annapolis says: "At the graduating services of cadets, yesterday, Admiral Davis delivered the annual address in the chapel, after which a dress parade took place on the grounds. The graduating midshipmen and engineers then stepped forward from the ranks and threw down their muskets and swords as customary, and marched up in front of Secretary Robeson, the band playing "Ain't I Glad to Get Out of the Wilderness." Secretary Robeson made a short speech and delivered diplomas to the midshipmen.

The following are the names of the graduating class in the order of merit:

Wm. H. Shuelze, Md.	C. Putnam, Ills
C. W. Deering, Maine.	E. B. Underwood, at large.
G. Fowler, Mass.	A. L. Case, at large.
T. B. Howard, at large.	W. F. Halsey, La.
Presidential appointee.	M. A. Shufeld, Conn.
W. C. Cowles, Conn.	F. C. Lemly, N. C.
S. W. Diehl, Pa.	W. Winder, N. H.
C. J. Badger, at large.	T. E. Muse, Md.
A. A. Michelson, at large.	J. R. Robinson, at large.
K. L. Young, Ky.	J. W. Bean, N. C.
R. F. Nicholson, N. O.	A. Reynolds, Md.
J. P. Underwood, Mich.	C. B. T. Moore, Ills.
F. A. Wilmr, N. Y.	Z. Z. Matzmulla, Empire of Japan.
F. Tyler, Mich.	
H. Morrell, N. Y.	T. E. D. Veeder, N. Y.

When the Secretary concluded the delivering of diplomas, the band played "The Girl I Left Behind Me," other classes cheering the graduates. The graduates have one month's leave, and will then be ordered to sea. The second and fourth classes leave on the Constellation on Wednesday or Thursday for a summer cruise. The third class have three months' leave.

BOSTON.

The Insurance Losses by the Late Fire.

BOSTON, May 31.—Among the insurance losses by the late fire are the following: Oriental, of Hartford, $10,000; Hamburg, of Bremen, $28,000; German American, of New York, $20,000; Manhattan, of New York, $15,000; Guardian, of New York, $14,000; Amazon, of Cincinnati, $10,000; Merchant's, of New York, $9,500; Brewers & Malters, $15,000; Royal, of London, $80,000; Queens, of London, $25,000; North British, $9 500; London Assurance, $25,000; Etna, of Hartford, $30,000; Commerce, of Albany, $2,500.

The Etna had $9,000 on Turner's property on Essex street on which there was also $1,000 by the Firemen's Fund; J. Rosslee had an insurance of $12,500 in Lancashire, Liverpool; Mullen, Ide & Co. had $5,000 in the American Central, of St. Louis; $25,000 in Williamsport city, and $5,000 in the Fire Association, of Philadelphia. J. W. Eackett, dealers in pianos, was insured for $7,500, in the office represented by Goodman & Co.; Eliot, of Boston, $4,000; American Central, St. Louis, $11,000; North British and Mercantile, $9,500; Firemen's Fund, San Francisco $10,000; Commerce, Albany, $2,600; Jos. Benair, of 413 Washington street, had $12,000 insurance equally divided among the Home, Germania and Hanover of New York, and Quincy and Mutual offices. Hawley, Folsom & Martin were insured for $5,000 in the Union and Mutual, of Philadelphia, and $5,000 in the Continental.

Hartford companies lose $88,000 as follows: Ætna, $30,000; Hartford, $15,000; Phœnix, $14,000; Connecticut, $11,000; Orient, $10,000; National, $8,000.

The losses of some of the New York companies is stated as follows: Republic, $6,500; Exchange, $5,000; Hoffman, $7,500; Clinton, $2,000; Ætna, 12,000; Phœnix, $12,000; Niagara, $9,000; Ellis, Hollis & Co. estimate the losses of companies repesented by them at about $100,000. The Imperial, of London, had $14,000. The investigation of Chickering's insurance gives $97,000 in all. Continental, of New York, had $5,000 for Hawley & Folsom; $1,500, for Robert Newman; $30,000, for Emerson; $5,000, for H. F. Miller; and $6,500 to another firm. The North American, of New York, among other losses had a policy of $25,000 on Brown's property in Essex street. F. S. Phelps office loses the following amounts: Brewers, Milwaukee, $12,500; Citizen's, Newark, $10,000; Roger Williams, Providence, $7,500; New York and Yonkers, $2,500.

NEW YORK.

Important Decision.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Judge Sedgwick gave an important decision on the coal contract case in the general term to-day. H. C Boune and others contracted with the Delaware and Lackawanna Coal Company for a supply of coal. After a few tons were delivered a strike took place at the mines. The delivery was interrupted and Boune refused to pay for what he had received. The company brought suit, pleading the terms of the contract that storms, disaster or strikes exempted them from a strict fulfillment of their contract, and a referee decided in their favor. To-day the general term reversed the decision of the Superior Court, deciding that the strike set up by the company was not such as was meant in the contract, having been brought on by the plaintiffs themselves.

Bethesda Unveiled.

Bethesda fountain, the latest glory of the Central Park, was publicly unveiled this afternoon in the presence of a very large number of citizens. This work of art was from the mould designed and executed at Rome by Miss Emma Stebbens, daughter of Henry G. Stebbens, President of the Board of Park Commissioners. The design of the fountain was suggested to Miss Stebbens by the passage in Scripture describing the pool of Bethesda.

Train Goes to Europe.

The United States Circuit Court of Connecticut issued a subpœna for George Francis Train to testify in the Credit Mobilier suits, but he sailed for Europe before the warrant could be served. He goes to Stuttgardt to meet his wife and children.

Grades of Licenses.

The Board of Excise have classified licenses into five grades. The first class hotels and bar rooms will pay $250 a year; second class hotels and restaurants $150; saloons where liquor is sold and drank on the premises $100; where liquors are sold in quantities less than five gallons such as drug stores $60; and ale and beer saloons $50.

The Whisky Frauds in New Orleans.

A New Orleans correspondence, writing about the whisky frauds in that city, shows by facts and figures that whisky which pays tax cannot be manufactured in New Orleans at present prices without considerable loss, for the excellent reason that all materials must be brought from a distance and pay high rates of tranportation, nevertheless whisky is extensively made there. In two years there has been a falling off of 5,600 barrels in the receipts of the western whisky at New Orleans, yet there has been at the same time an increase in the quantity sold in the New Orleans market, notwithstanding which the Government collects tax upon the manufacture of only about 18,000 barrels, showing that two out of every three pay no tax.

The Beecher Scandal—An Investigation to be Made.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says Mr. Beecher and his friends have determined to take definite action in the whole matter of the Bowen, Beecher-Tilton scandal, and that a meeting of the deacons of Plymouth at Church on Friday evening, it was resolved to proceed at once with an investigation. Mr. Bowen is said to be now in Indianapolis.

The Races.

The trot between the American Girl and Harry attracted a large crowd to Fleetwood Park to-day. The American Girl, which was the favorite at odds of 100 to 60, was the winner, as follows: American Girl 1. 1. 2. 1., Harry 2. 2. 1. 2. Time 2:23½; 2:31¼; 2:26¼; 2 26¾.

No Uneasiness Felt for the Safety of the Cromwell.

The owners of the steamship George Cromwell, now overdue at New Orleans from this port, feel no uneasiness as to her safety, she being a very strong sea-worthy boat. She has five first-class life boats. She had only seven passengers, who, with thirty officers and crew, could be fully accommodated in boats in case of accident.

The warehouse of Peter Hill, Carlisle, Indiana, containing nine thousand bushels of wheat, was burned on Thursday night. Loss not stated. The wheat was insured for sixteen thousand dollars, in the Home and Phœnix.

FOREIGN.

HAVANNA.

O'Kelly Sails for Spain.

HAVANNA, May 31.—O'Kelly sailed today for Spain. The authorities furnished a steerage passage, with the privilege of which he availed himself to purchase a ticket to the cabin.

Price, it is reported, will be released to-morrow.

Drought in Porto Rico.

Advices from Porto Rico state that drought prevails in some parts of the island and cattle are perishing.

The indemnity received for the emancipation of slaves will be invested in central plantations.

HALIFAX.

Success of the Seal Fleet.

HALIFAX, May 31.—With the exception of a few vessels detained in ice, the seal fleet has returned to port. The catch amounts to nearly 500,000 seal. A letter from the Grand Bank of April 10th states that the vessel supposed to be, from a memoranda found on board, the fishing schooner Thorwaldsen of Gloucester, Mass., drifted bottom upward into Dantz ice cove March 28th. The body of a man much decomposed was discovered in the forecastle, but nothing to indicate the fate of others of the crew, except the wrecked condition of the vessel was found.

GERMANY.

Arrival of the Shah of Persia.

BERLIN, May 31.—The Shah of Persia arrived here this afternoon. He was received at the railway station by the Emperor and several members of the Imperial Family and Bismarck. He was escorted in Berlin by a large body of troops. At the depot and on the streets through which the procession moved, there were great crowds of citizens who enthusiastically welcomed the distinguished visitor.

FRANCE.

Singular Union Proposed.

PARIS, May 31.—The Orleanists in the Assembly are seeking an alliance with the left centre, having refused to form a coalition with the Legitimists and Bonapartists. The left centre, however, decline to entertain their proposition.

The War Indemnity.

It is reported that the Bank of France will advance the funds necessary to complete the payment of the war indemnity, and the evacuation of French territory by German troops will immediately follow.

LONDON.

Explosion at a Colliery.

LONDON, May 31.—An explosion yesterday in a colliery near Wigan killed six miners and destroyed much property.

The French Government proposes to abandon the Commercial treaty with England.

Monday and Tuesday next, Whitsuntide festival days, will be close holidays in the Liverpool cotton market. Whit-Monday will be also a bank holiday in London.

MISSOURI.

A Great Day in St. Joseph—Celebrating the Completion of the Iron Bridge Over the Missouri River—Imposing Exercises.

ST. JOSEPH, May 31.—In all the history of this city, no such a day as this has ever been witnessed, and visitors from New York, Chicago and St. Louis declare they have very rarely even in those great cities seen such a magnificent display.

Last night and all this morning, heavily laden special trains arrived until at last the city seemed a living mass of people who have come to take part in the celebration of the completion of the great iron bridge over the Missouri river.

The procession commenced forming at 8 o'clock and at 10 took up the line of march for the bridge, traversing the principal streets. It was fully six miles in length, and every trade was represented, and all conceded that they had never witnessed a more imposing spectacle. In brief, St. Joseph covered herself with glory, and demonstrated the fact that she is not only a city of wealth and commercial resources, but already a large and growing manufacturing city. After crossing the bridge, the procession moved to the park in the southern part of the city, and there the vast multitude were addressed by ex-Governor Willard P. Hall, President of the Bridge Company. Hon. J. S Kallock, of Kansas, Joseph Brown, Mayor of St. Louis, Hon. J. C. Parker, member of Congress from this district, Col. Jas. B. Cades, of St. Louis, and others.

In the afternoon over one thousand invited guests sat down to a magnificent banquet, where Governor Woodson, of Missouri, ex-Governor Hall, Hon. J. S. Kallock, Col. Eades, Hon. J. C. L ve, of Nebraska, Newton Orane, of the St. Louis *Democrat*, Gen. Craig and others responded to appropriate toasts. Col. Eades and other distinguished civil engineers are here and carefully inspected the bridge and pronounced it equal in strength and beauty to any bridge in this country or in the old world. It is built on the same plan as the St. Louis bridge. About one hundred cars have crossed it daily for the past week. It is expected in a few days that arrangements will be completed for the Missouri Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santafee, the Atchison, Nebraska, the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Gulf to run over this bridge into St. Louis.

WASHINGTON.

The Sparkling Wine Case.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Commissioner of Interal Revenue has notified the United States District Attorney in New York that the decision of Judge Blatchford in the "Imitation Sparkling Wine Case" is acquiesced in, and that no appeal will be taken. The main point of the decision was that the manufacturer has a right to inject carbonic acid gas into wine made of grapes grown in the United States without paying tax.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $631,011. The total for the month was $12,353,107. Grand total, $106,016,222. The total for the fiscal year thus far was only $3 983,778 less than the estimate of the Commissioner for the entire fiscal year, and indications are that the receipts during the month of June will make the total at least $8,000,000 in excess of the estimates.

Presidential Appointments.

The President to-day appointed Thos. N. Chase, of Georgia, Agent for the Indians at Green Bay Agency, and John T. Weathers Postmaster at Jeffersonville, Mo., vice Mather, resigned.

THE LATE MINISTER.

Short Account of His Sickness and Death.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A St. Petersburg letter writer, under date of the 8th instant, sends the following sketch of the sickness and death and funeral services over the remains of the late United States Minister to the Court of the Czar:

The diplomatic career of Gov. Orr came to a painful end before it was fairly begun. It is not quite two months since he arrived in St. Petersburg and presented his credentials to the Emperor. He was suffering at the time from a severe cold, contracted during his Atlantic passage, and about a week after his formal installation in his new office, he was forced to take to his bed. From that day he did not leave his apartments. The cold settled on his lungs and afterwards passed to his liver, so that his blood became seriously affected. No serious result was apprehended, however, and on Friday, four days before he died, his friends thought he was slowly, yet steadily improving, but on Monday last there was a change and he died quite suddenly at 2 o'clock.

The funeral services were celebrated today in the chapel of the English and American Society. There was no discourse. The pastor simply read the impressive ritual of the Church of England, and closed with a short prayer only. The little chapel was by no means full. There were some dozen ladies, English and American, half-dozen American gentlemen in black, and thirty or forty diplomats in their brilliant, yet sombre court costume. Mr. J. L. Orr, Jr., the solitary family mourner, stood side by side with Gen. Pomatz, Consul, who wore the familiar uniform of Brigadier General of the American army.

After the rector had finished the service, the diplomats walked around the coffin and dropped upon it a little sand. The civilians present did the same, and as the mellow Russian sun broke through the stained windows of the humble church, the cortege took up and passed mournfully away.

CRIME.

NASHVILLE, May 31.—Col. D. M. Nelson, charged with the murder of General Clinton, at Knoxville, Tennessee, was acquitted on Saturday. The jury was out five minuets.

A young man, supposed to be young Bender, son of the well-known Kansas murderer, was arrested at West Liberty, Iowa, on Saturday, and a woman thought to be Mrs. Bender, was arrested at Oxford. It seems to be little doubt as to their identity, both parties being held for further developments.

The Supreme Court, at Jackson on Saturday in the cases of Charles Clinton for the murder of his wife, and Lewis Sturgeon for killing a boy named Johnny Murphy last summer, both of whom were sentenced to death, the Court granted Clinton a new trial but affirmed the decision in the case of Sturgeon who will be hanged.

At Baltimore on Saturday, James West, colored, was convicted of the murder of his paramour Anna Gibson on the night of March 13 h last.

A Washington dispatch says that on saturday evening about 8 o'clock, James Buchanan, colored, while in a dispute with another party, accidentally shot his wife inflicting a fatal wound. Buchanan was arrested.

Joe Woods, colored, ravished the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Hampton, a widowed white woman, near Versailles, Rutherford county, Tenn., a day or two since, and afterwards crushed in her skull with an ax. Woods is in prison, and strong threats of lynching are made if the woman dies, which is highly probable.

Dr. Brown, who was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in Sing Sing, for assaulting Murray, the New York gas bill collector; died in prison on Saturday night.

MILWAUKEE.

A Railroad Difficulty.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—A Madison dispatch says that Assistant Attorney General J. Spooner has given an opinion that the proposed posting arrangement between the Milwaukee and St. Paul and Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Co. is contrary to the spirit, if not the letter of the State law of 1867, and that if such agreement shall actually be entered into, it would be his duty to apply to the Supreme Court for leave to bring an action of *quo warranto* against these corporations.

CASUALITIES.

Jno. Spang, of Dayton, Ohio, was killed at Hamilton on Saturday morning while in the act of coupling freight cars in the C., A. & D. R. R. He was thrown upon the track and his head was severed from his body. The deceased was forty years old.

A farmer named Kreger, in driving home from Independence, Iowa, on Saturday night, lost the road and was precipitated down the railroad embankment and himself and two horses instantly killed.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Operations of Gen. Davis.

SAN. FRANCISCO, May 31.—Gen Davis, accompanied by Fairchild, three soldiers, our correspondent, Bogus Charley, Steamboat Frank, Hooker Jim, Shack Nasty Jim, have returned to Boyles Camp safely from a scout. Bogus Charley, Curley Headed Doctor, and other Indians who went on an independent scout after Capt. Jack, were expected back yesterday. Several Modocs are in the vicinity of Fairchild's camp, anxious to surrender. The total number of prisoners numbered nineteen men, twenty-three squaws, and thirty children. Twenty-five remain with Capt. Jack, well armed. A mounted courier is expected on Sunday.

The stables of the Ballard House, Quincy, Illinois, caught fire on Saturday, and with six horses were destroyed. The fire extended to the hotel and at one time threatened the destruction of the whole block, but was finally extinguished. Two fireman fell from the second story of the hotel. One named Ben Baiter was badly injured.

The Rev. R. S. Nevin, rector of St. Paul Episcopal Church, Rome, is in New York, and desires twenty thousand dollars, needed to complete the first American and first Protestant church edifice in Rome. The Americans in Rome have already contributed twenty thousand dollars and thirty-eight thousand have been subscribed in this country.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

The States of Michagan and Mexico have abolished cock and bull fights.

A madrid dispatch says Admiral Topete has been released from imprisonment.

The stock of flour in Cincinnati on Saturday in the hands of the receivers, jobbers and millers was 30,198 barrels.

E P. Hammond, Indian Agent for the Colorapa river reservation, Arizona, died at San Bernardino, Cal., on his way to his post.

John Hickman, ex-member of Congress, residing at West Chester, Pa., is lying dangerously ill, and but little hope is entertained for his recovery.

The Ministerial Convention of New Jerusalem Church of the United States met in Cincinnati yesterday, and will be in session several days.

Vice President Wilson is in Boston suffering from over work. His physicians order a cessation from all labor, and that he should seek rest and relaxation during the summer.

A young man named Ben Scobel, who shot and killed a man named Ben Parish, at Bowling Green, Kentucky, some weeks since committed suicide at that place on Saturday night.

The warehouse of Peter Hiel, Carlisle Md., was burned last night with 15,000 bushels of wheat, Loss twenty-five housand dollars. Insured for eelven housand dollars.

George Leech has been arrested in Philadelphia for causing the death of his father-in-law, David Ward, by hitting him with a brick. Leech asserts he threw the brick in self defense.

Secretary Belknap left Washington on Saturday for West Point to attend the examination of cadets. The President and family will leave the latter part of the week for Long Branch, and thence to proceed to West Point.

In compliance with the request of Gen. Sickles, the Government of Spain ordered the Captain General of Cuba to give effect to the pardons of American citizens, Santa Rosa Cliker and Lever.

William A. Wait, Cashier of the Glen Fall's Bank, visited the United States District Attorney's office on Saturday and identified the bonds stolen from his bank. He then made the necessary affidavit that Brady may be indicted by the Grand Jury for bringing stolen property into the country. Seven years in the State Prison is the penalty upon conviction.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1873.

In yesterday afternoon's session of the Constitutional Convention, in Committee of the Whole, the sections offered by Mr. Buckalew relating to the election of County Commissioners and Auditors, was further debated, J. W. F. White, of Allegheny in the chair. The modification of Mr. Hunsicker prevailed, and the proposition was agreed to. It provides for the election in each county every three years of three County Commissioners and three County Auditors, each voter to vote for only two, the persons having the highest number of votes to be elected; casual vacancies to be filled by the respective County Common Pleas Courts by the appointment of an elector who shall have voted for the Commissioner or Auditor whose place is to be filled.

Mr. MacConnell moved a new section dating the commencement of terms of all county officers from the first Monday of December next after their election. Agreed to.

The article was then placed on second reading

All articles reported from Committees having been disposed of in Committee of the Whole, the Convention proceeded to a second reading of the article on elections. Mr. Campbell moved to strike from the first section fixing the qualification of voters the word "male," the purpose being to remove the distinction of sex. Not agreed to—ayes 22, noes 67.

Mr. Dallas moved to strike out the provisions having reference mainly to naturalized citizens, requiring a voter to have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. Negatived—ayes 27, noes 66.

The section as finally passed requires every voter to be a male person, twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States at least one month, a resident of the State one year, and of his election division two months immediately preceding election. His State or county tax must not only be paid within two years, but he must be assessed two months and paid one month before election. Six month's residence immediately prior to election is required where the voter or native born citizen has removed from and returned to the State.

The second section provides for the numbering of the ballots by the election officers, and endorsement of the voter's name upon his ballot by himself, or by another voter of his district for him, the election officers to be sworn to secrecy as to the contents of every ballot.

No action was taken upon it.

Judge Woodward moved to accept the resignation of Mr. Franklin B. Gowen, which was voted down.

Adjourned.

President Meredith called the Convention to order this morning.

Mr. G., W. Palmer, of Luzerne, moved that when the house adjourns this afternoon it be to meet on Tuesday next at half past nine o'clock.

Passed.

The Convention resumed consideration of the article on suffrage, election and representation, the second section and amendments pending.

The motion to strike out the clause requiring each elector to endorse his name upon his ballot, &c., was agreed to—yeas, 60; nays, 41.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

After the close of the report of the Constitutional Convention yesterday, the second section of the article on elections was agreed to as follows: "All elections shall be by ballot, and every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it is received, and the number recorded by the election officere opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name on the back of his ticket."

The succeeding five sections of the article were agreed to substantially. They privilege voters at elections from arrest, except for certain offences; allowing qualified electors while in actual military service of the State or nation to vote under regulations by law; require all laws regulating elections by the people and all registry laws to be uniform in their operation throughout the State, but prohibit the disfranchisement of an elector by reason of his name not being registered.

Section 6 punishes buying of votes, or their withholding at an election, through use of money, or other valuable consideration or promise thereof, by depriving of vote at such election the person offering, and a voter, or other person for him receiving such bribes. If challenged for this cause, the voter must swear that the challenge is untrue before his vote is received.

Section 7, making absolute disfranchisement for four years in consequence of conviction of wilful violation of the election laws, was amended by adding a further penalty, forever disqualifying from any office of trust or profit under the Commonwealth any person who, while a candidate for office, shall be guilty of bribery, fraud or violation of any election law.

Section 8, prohibiting the withholding of testimony by witnesses in contested elections, and proceedings investigating elections was also passed.

Pending a vote on the section limiting election division to 250 votes, the Convention adjourned till Tuesday morning.

GREENE CO.

The Democratic Nominations—Brutal Assault.

(Correspondence of The Post.)

WAYNESBURG, Pa., May 26, 1873.

The Democratic primary election in this county last Saturday was a hotly contested and exciting one, there being as high as eight candidates for nomination to the offices of Treasurer and Commissioner. The following is the ticket selected

Assembly—Hon. Thomas Laidley.
Sheriff—James P. Coagray.
Treasurer—Samuel Bayard.
Commissioner—Robert Smith.
Poor House Director—Isaac Mitchel.
Jury Commissioner—Thomas McClenathen.
Coroner—Lewis N. Johnson.

And as Democratic nominations are as good as election in Greene county, the above named gentlemen will be our county officials for next year.

Eli Randolph, while returning from the election last Saturday evening, was waylaid between Carmichaels and Jefferson by several unkown persons, clubbed from his horse, badly beaten and robbed of what money he had.

CLIFTON.

The Majority of White Voters With the Democratic Party.

The N. Y. *World* discussing the free trade platform with the Chicago *Times* makes the following remarks upon the life and vigor of the Democratic organization:

To begin with, the Democratic party is a majority of the white men in the country to day. The Radical party holds power by virtue of the negro vote, with which by fraud, violence, and lawlessn s most monstrous, it debased the suffrage,—liberal Republicans, alas! consenting! But even this advantage, seized at such cost to the country for the sake of prolonging its own life, will not last long. Grant's usurped Government of Louisiana reverse the order of nature, and alienates more white votes at the North than it gains black votes at the South. Two hundred millions of debt heaped upon the Southern States since the war, with its constant pressure, will not reconcile the South to a loss of local self-government. More Democratic votes were cast in 1860 than the votes which re-elected Lincoln in 1864. In 1868 the change of 160,000 votes in a poll of 5,000,000 votes would have converted our minority, and the folly done in Tammany Hall cost us five times 160,000 votes. In 1872 a charge of 160,000 votes would have made us victorious in a poll of 6,450,000, from which 2,000,000 voters stayed away, and to which (believe it, posterity!) Horace Greeley led the Democratic party.

That the Democratic party exists; that it will continue to exist; that it comprises a majority of the white voters of the Union; that it comprises very nearly if not quite a majority of all the voters of the Union, white and black—these are facts which we as uncompromising Free Traders feel obliged to consider, and which appear to us to deserve the attention of any one who attempts the solution of the present problems of American statesmanship. But if it were practicable to disband and organize anew rather than to concentrate its energies upon the Free Trade and Currency Reform? Would a new organization propose to dispense with the votes of the 2,700,000 who stood by Seymour in spite of Blair?—with the votes of the 2,842,000 who last November stomached Greeley?

FERDINAND DE LESSEP'S grand Asiatic railway project is simply a scheme to connect Russia by rail with British India. The gap to be filled on the line indicated between St. Petersburg and Calcutta is only a stretch of some twenty-five hundred miles across the deserts of Central Asia, where, in the Winter, everything is snowed in and frozen up, and where, in the summer, everything is burned up. It would cost Russia with her system of contractors' rings, hardly less than one hundred thousand dollars a mile to build this road, so that the gap mentioned will require the sum of two hundred and fifty million dollars to rail it over with a single track. But what is this sum compared with the possession of British India, which this road will transfer to Russia? That is the question.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A New Process to Preserve Bodies.

Mr. Isaac Charles, the well known undertaker, whose establishment is located at No. 131 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, has invented a new process of preserving bodies, which has been found to be a perfect success. He manufactures air tight burial cases, and after the case is closed, the air is removed from the coffin, which is afterward filled with a preservative gas. He has made a number of tests of parties who have been buried in this manner a long time, and found that the body was preserved in every instance. Fortunately coffins of this class are not of costly manufacture, but can be furnished as low as sixteen dollars, and upward. We would direct the attention of our readers to his advertisement, which appears in another column. Do not forget the place, No. 131 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny.

None but a physician knows

How much a reliable *alterative* is needed by the people. On all sides of us, in all communities everywhere, there are multitudes who suffer from complaints that nothing but an *alterative* cures. Hence a great many of them have been made and put abroad with the assuance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise, because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of the case, DR. J. C. AYER & Co., of Lowell, have supplied a COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, which proves to be the long-desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in the market is that it cures the disease for which it is recommended, while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more than one intelligent physician in this neighborhood, and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—*Nashville, Tenn., Farmer.* d&w.

Continued from fifth Page

upon as a "straw," indicating the strength of the two leading aspirants for the nomination.

Colonel Schoyer then renewed his nomination of Mr. E Jay Allen as Chairman.

A. J. Corcoran nominated Mr. Butler. The gentleman moved that the election be made by calling the roll.

The roll was called and the result of the election as follows:

Butler	44
Allen	77

Allen having received the majority of the votes cast, was conducted to the chair and introduced by Mr. Mitchell.

The temporary secretaries were chosen the permanent officers.

Cochran moved that five more names be added to the list of secretaries. The motion was declared out of order.

Davis moved that the voting be done *viva voce*. The motion was adopted.

Ald. Butler moved that one man be placed at each end of the table as tellers.

Ald. Smith was nominated by Ald. Butler.

The chair appointed M. M. W. E Sherman and W. E Harrison.

Davis moved that a Committee on Contested Elections be appointed by the Chair.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Wilson moved to adjourn for one hour, Amidst great confusion the motion was put to the house, and declared lost.

A number of delegates then moved to go into election for a candidate for Prothonotary. The Convention then went into the election, with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT FOR PROTHONOTARY.

The first ballot was gone into with considerable quietness, until Pine township was reached, when a stormy debate ensued. George Fischer, a resident of the Third ward, Allegheny, voted by proxy in place of Robert Kennedy, the regularly elected delegate. The proxy voted for Kennedy, when it was alleged that he was instructed for Ross.

Cries of "Put him out" were made from all quarters. Delegates gathered around the delegate, and a scene of the wildest confusion ensued.

The question was finally referred to the Committee on Contested Elections, and order was again restored.

B. F. Kennedy	39
Joseph Ross	47
Wm. Swissheim	11
M. G. Corey	30

There being no choice on this ballot, a second ballot was ordered.

SECOND BALLOT.

B. F. Kennedy	44
Joseph Ross	52
M. G Corey	24

During the calling of the roll, Mr. Schoyer withdrew the name of Wm. Swisshelm.

A motion was renewed to clear the room of outsiders, and again carried.

THE BALLOT.

The third ballot was again ordered, and the secretaries called the roll, with the following result:

Kennedy	52
Ross	47
Corey	24

Davis said that he had fought as gallant a fight as he knew how for his candidate, and seeing that he was falling behind, he would withdraw the name of M. G Corey.

The Convention then went into

THE FOURTH BALLOT

with the following result:

B. F. Kennedy	73
Joseph Ross	48

The Chair read the announcement of the nomination of Mr. Kennedy, which was received with deafening cheers.

Loud calls was made for Mr. Kennedy, who appeared upon the platform, and in a speech teeming with epicurean philosophy invited the delegates to a dinner.

The Convention then adjourned.

TREASURER AND CORONER'S CONVENTION.

Kilgore Renominated—McCallin the Lucky Man.

Frank P. Case, Esq., called this Convention to order shortly after eleven o'clock.

Ex-Mayor McCarthy was made Permanent Chairman, and the reporters of the press with a number of assistants Secretaries.

On motion of Henry S. Baum, Samuel Kilgore was renominated for county Treasurer by acclamation and with marked unanimity.

He was called "to the front and centre," and responded briefly.

A motion being carried to proceed with the nominations for Coroner, Messrs. Wm. McCallin, Dr. Alex. Æ. McCandless, John C. Gracy, W. C. Cooke and Wm. M. Grace were nominated. At this point an effort was made to adjourn the Convention until one o'clock this afternoon, which motion being put to a vote was lost.

FIRST BALLOT FOR CORONER.

The Convention being ready for business now, a motion was made to proceed to ballot by *viva voce* for the Coronership; unanimously carried, and the following votes were cast on the first ballot:

Wm. McCallin	49
Dr. McCandless	31
Wm. M. Grace	19
W. C. Cooke	21
John C. Gracy	4

SECOND BALLOT.

There being no majority on the first ballot, the two candidates receiving the lowest number of votes were stricken off, and a second ballot proceeded upon, with the following result:

Wm. McCallin	68
Dr. McCandless	35
W. C. Cooke	22

A motion was then offered to make the nomination of Mr. McCallin unanimous, which was carried, and the Convention adjourned.

CONVENTION No. 5.

Gus Beckert Makes the Landing—Nominations for Jury Commissioner and Director of the Poor.

The Convention to nominate candidates for the offices of County Commissioner, Jury Commissioner and Director of the Poor, met in District Court Room No. 1, at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by R. B. Brown, who stated that the first business in order would be the election of temporary Secretaries.

J. H. Miller and Mr. J. W. Woodwell were nominated and unanimously elected.

Credentials of delegates were then received.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Chair announced that the next business in order would be the nomination of a permanent Chairman. John Snodgrass, of Allegheny, and J. W. Rankin, of Pittsburgh, were named.

The yeas and nays were called, it being of course understood that Snodgrass was the "Beckert" man, and Rankin represented the "Thompson" interest. When the Eighth ward, Allegheny, was called, the delegate shouted out at the top of his voice, "aye."

The Chair—Who do you vote for?

Delegate—I am for "Thompson" all the time

A general roar of laughter followed this remark, and meantime some sympathizing friends explained to him his duty as a free and independent voter, and he soon responded to another call, "Rankin."

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Snodgrass	66
Rankin	56

The announcement was greeted with applause.

The following Permanent Secretaries were then elected: J. H. Miller, J. M. Woodwell and W. M. Claney.

Nominations for Commissioner were then made.

After the nomination had closed a delegate moved that whoever might be nominated to-day the delegates pledge themselves to abide by the decision of the Convention.

A point of order was raised that this motion was not in order until the nominations were made for all the offices.

The Chair decided the motion in order and it was carried,

A motion that a *viva voce* vote be taken was adopted,

Before the first ballot was taken Thomas Varner, Esq., was elected Director of the Poor by Acclamation.

FIRST BALLOT FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

The first ballot was then taken for County Commissioner and Jury Commissioner with the following result: Sixty-four votes being necessary to a choice,

August Beckert	24
John A. Scott	23
Richard Thompson	36
W. H. Clark	18
G. W. Weddell	17
Wm. Beecher	00
James Patterson	5

There being no choice, a second ballot was ordered. In the meantime the

FIRST BALLOT FOR JURY COMMISSIONER

was taken with the following result:

George Neely	22
John Armstrong	6
John McClelland	24
Wm. Smith	14
A. P. Thompson	3
David Collins	4
John Smitley	13
A. J. Moon	21
John A. Hamilton	4
Edward Barker	4

SECOND BALLOT FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

All names having less than 20 votes were stricken off both lists, and a second ballot ordered.

Beckert	41
Scott	36
Thompson	39
Clark*	
Weddell	16
Beecher	12
Patterson	12

*During the ballot the name of W. H. Clark was withdrawn.

SECOND BALLOT—JURY COMMISSIONER.

Neely	31
McClelland	56
Moon	45

A motion was made that the two highest candidates only be voted for on the third ballot.

Mr. Brush moved to amend that the three highest be voted for, both upon County and Jury Commissioners. Adopted.

Pending the question Mr. Weddell's name was withdrawn.

The third ballot resulted as follows:

THIRD BALLOT—COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Beckert	53
Scott	29
Thompson	40

THIRD BALLOT—JURY COMMISSIONER.

Neeley	27
McClelland	51
Moon	44

During the third ballot a great deal of confusion prevailed and the Chair was, on motion authorized to appoint a Committee of three to put out all parties not entitled to seats within the bar.

After the third ballot, 64 being necessary to a choice, a motion was made to adjourn. Lost.

A motion was made that Beckert be nominated by acclamation.

A Delegate—*be—be—be*—[Laughter].

A motion was then made that a fourth ballot be taken, only the two highest candidates for each of the offices to be voted for. Carried.

The fourth ballot resulted as follow:

FOURTH BALLOT—COMMISSIONER.

Beckert	76
Thompson	43

FOURTH BALLOT—JURY COMMISSIONER.

McClelland	67
Moon	51

The announcement of Beckert's nomination was greeted with cheers, while the friends of the opposition became quite demonstrative. One delegate mounted a chair and shouted out at the top of his voice, "You have nominated a man outside of the Republican party." To this another responded, "He was a good card for you when he rode round with Governor Hartranft in a carriage last fall." At one time it looked as though there might be a disturbance, but the court room was soon cleared, and nothing stronger than a war of words ensued.

CAPT. MCCLELLAND, Republican nominee for Jury Commissioner, has been appointed by the Courts to fill the vacancy in that office caused by the death of Mr. Young, the late incumbent.

Calamities

Will come upon us in spite of all precaution, but it is gratifying to learn that Helmbold's Celebrated Buchu can still be obtained at all the drug stores, and that it can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. Look out for counterfeits! The genuine bears the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent. ju 1:eod&w

Iron City College—Summer Sessions.

It may not be amiss to remind our readers of the fact that this popular and successful business college continues in operation the year round without vacations of any kind as is the case with other institutions of learning. And since there is no class system pursued, but each student receives individual instructions, the summer session is peculiarly favorable for the acquisition of a business education, when the college is not so crowded with students, as it always is during the fall and winter months. Students can save both time and money by attending during the summer season, and as the rooms are light, airy and cheerful, we know of no way in which young men can spend their time more pleasantly and profitably than by pursuing a course of study here during the summer. Circulars containing full particulars can be had on application to the Principal, Prof. J. C. Smith, A. M., Pittsburgh, 1td&w

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	117⅞
United States 6s, 1881, bid	115½
United States 5s (Coupons)	122
United States 5-20s, 1867	116⅜
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865	115⅜
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	119
United States 5-20s, 1867	121⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	120
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	114⅛
Currency 6Mes	115⅜
New 5 Per Cents	105⅜

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 5, 1873.

REMARKS—There has been no improvement in the demand for the leading articles of trade. Dealers are satisfied to purchase merely sufficient for their present wants, and are disposed to take their chances in the future. The weather continues very pleasant. Flour—The demand was purely local. Buyers evidently have decided in their minds that prices will go no higher, hence their purchases were confined to lots merely sufficient to meet their current wants. Prices have been nominal. The receipts of wheat continue large. The principal portion goes direct to the millers, who at this time have, no doubt, a fair supply on hand. Oats are also arriving freely for some days past. Cheese continues dull; prices are very uncertain. The supply is largely in excess of the demand. Butter is a drug and hard to dispose of; holders would like to sell out. Bacon—City smoked meat is in good demand at prices that have ruled for some days. For country meat the demand has fallen off and prices have declined. The stock, however, in first hands is not large. Apples are steady but unchanged.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last review:

Flour, bbls	955
Apples, bbls	85
Oats, sks	2,262
Wheat, sks	1,190
Rye, sks	170
Bacon, tcs	18
Cheese, bxs	32
Corn, sks	131
Butter, pks	31

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

BAGGING—In good supply; Penn Mill 2 bush 35c; 2½ bush 42c; 3 bush 50c.

BUTTER—The market continues to be overstocked and holders find stocks accumulating and would like to reduce the same. There is a good deal coming in by wagon that don't appear in the published receipts. We quote nominally as follows: Common 8a10c; prime to choice 15a18a20c per lb.

BEESWAX—Reported steady at 35a38c per lb.

COUNTRY BACON—The demand has fallen off; the rates, however, are unchanged with sales of hams at 9a10c; clear sides 8¼a8¾c; shoulders 6a7c; lard 8a9c.

CHEESE—The supply exceeds the de-

BEANS—The demand has increased; the prices before noted have been maintained; fair to medium $2 50a3 00; choice $3 25 per bush.

BROOM CORN—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands; sales were made at the following: red 2½a 3c; green 4a4¼c; Hurl 7¼a8c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Dealers all agree in a dull market. The supply exceeds the demand. Peaches, halves, 6a6½c; peeled, 16a18c; apples, 3½a4¼c; blackberries, 8a 10c; pitted cherries, 18a20c.

EGGS—Are in good supply, with sales at 15c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was steady, but unchanged. We quote spring wheat, $7 75a8 25; red winter western, $8 75a9; city mills, $9 25a9 50 per bbl.

GROCERIES—The market was steady with a good demand for the season. Coffees are held very firm with an upward tendency. Sugars refined is firmer. The same may be said of certain other articles. The current rates are:

COFFEE—Choice Rio 25c; good to prime 22½a23¼c; fair 21a21¼c. Old Government Java 31c; others Javas 26a28c. Roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 28c; loose 27½c. Roasted Java 33½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf 11¾c; crushed, granulated and powdered 11¾c; standard A 10¾c, B 10¾; extra C 10¾c; C yellow 10¼c, circle C 10¾c; lower grades 9a10c.

SYRUPS—White drips 65c; other grades ranging from 60 to 40c as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9c; prime 8½c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7¼a8c.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans 73a 75c; prime 70a72c.

HAY—Dealers report a dull market with more sellers than buyers; sales of small lots were made at a very low figure; we quote baled at $20, 24a25 per ton.

MILL FEED—Demand light and sales were of a similar description; bran 80a85c per cwt; seconds 90a$1; middlings $1 10 a1 20 per cwt.

GRAIN—We have to note a moderate demand for most articles that come under this head; wheat holds its own; red winter at $1 80a1 85; white at $1 90a1 95 per bus. Oats—Market steady, but unchanged with sales of mixed at 46a47c; prime white at 49a50c. Corn—The stock on sale is not a large one, and holders are firm; shelled at 57a58c on track, and 59a60c in elevator; car is held at 56a57c per bushel. Rye—The demand was light; we quote nominally at 85a90c per bushel. Barley—Spring at 85a90c; fall at 95a$1 per bushel.

PEANUTS—Are in abundant supply, with sales at 3½a4½c per lb.

BACON AND HOG PRODUCTS—Hams, sugar cured, canvassed, 15c; plain, 4½a; shoulders, do 9½a10c; common, 8½c; sides, clear rib, 10c; clear, 10¼c; breakfast bacon, 12½a13c. Dried beef, 18½a19c. Mess pork, $17 50. Beef tongues, $7 50. Lard, tierces, 10c; refined, 10½c; half bbls, 12c; buckets, 11½c.

SEEDS—Market quiet; prices very uncertain. Flax held at $2 10.

WHISKY—Market firm. High wines, 96a98c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 5, 1873.

REMARKS—The oil market at this time is in a very demoralized condition, and seems to be gradually growing weaker. The decline yesterday at Parker's was from 2½a5½c per bbl. In this market there was also a slight decline.

CRUDE.

We have to report a dull market with more sellers than buyers. This, however, has been the situation for some time past. Spot was offered at 6a6¼c. At Parker's sales of 2,000 bbls were reported at $2 30 per bbl.

For prices at other points in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was quiet and prices nominally unchanged. Standard brands were offered at 16a16¼c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market was strong, previous prices being maintained. City make $2 15a2 20; country $2 10.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 4.—The *Herald* quotes sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000	bbls spot	2 52½
500	do do	2 50
1,000	do do	2 52¼
1,000	b o June	2 60
1,000	s o do	2 55

OIL CITY.

500	do spot	2 50

PARKER'S.

1,000	do do	2 30
1,000	do do	2 30

TIDIOUTE.

200	do do	2 25
250	do do	2 20

Markets quiet and unchanged. The home refined market was 10½c in bulk and 15½c in barrels.

OIL CITY, June 4—Market quiet at $2 50. On the Lower Road $2 35 was bid.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 4.—Market quiet at $2 35.

ROUSEVILLE, June 4.—The market is quiet and weak at $2 30.

TITUSVILLE, June 4—Market quiet and unchanged. Nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, June 4.—Market still dull. $2 25 bid.

PARKER'S, June 4.—Market quiet at $2 25a2 30.

NEW YORK, June 4—Closing of the 3d. Refined—Easier prices have induced a rather better shipping demand. Sales were reported late yesterday of 4,700 bbls at 19¾c; 2,500 at 19¼c: 2,000 for 20th June at 19¾c. Cases were quoted at 25a25½c. Crude in bulk quiet at 8¾a9c. Philadelphia delivery 19¼c; prices nominal for refined.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 5, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by the various railroads that centre at the Union yards were some 900 head, the bulk of which came from Chicago. We can also report some 75 head of steers and fresh cows from Marshall county, West Virginia; also several bunches from Washington and Butler counties, making a pretty good supply on sale. The quality of the offerings was fair, in fact they were fully up to the usual standard. Trade could not be called active; buyers seemed indifferent about operating. Butchers generally held back for lower prices. They have still the old story about hard times and making no money. Drovers are not disposed to come down in prices, which ruled a shade above last week.

A few good cattle, as is always the case, sell well, but after the choice of lots is gone, buyers bear down hard. Had it not been the supply of cattle was not more than wanted, we would have witnessed a hard market.

STOCKERS.

The supply of stock cattle continues light. There was a fair attendance of buyers, but we do not think they succeeded in getting anything. A bunch of stock steers from West Virginia was offered, but were too thin to sell, and were sent to East Liberty. Market firm and steady.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep on sale to-day was fair and fully up to the demand. The quality of the offerings was of all kinds and grades, from the meanest to the best. Dealers report trade slow and dragging, at about last week's prices. At the time we left the pens, 1 P. M., the stock was mostly all sold. Below will be found the sales &c.

FRESH COWS.

The supply of fresh cows on sale were the largest for some time. The market rules dull and slow with prices off from $2 to $5 00 per head.

PRICES.

Extra 1,300 steers	$6 75
Extra 1,200	6 50
Prime 1,100	6 00a6 25
Fair 1,000	5 75a6 00
Bulls	3 75a4 50
Stockers	5 25a5 50
Fresh cows	40 00a51 00

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 5, 1873.

CATTLE.

The offerings and receipts were fair, both of through and way stock. The market was a little unsettled and prices were uncertain, as dealers were apart in their views in regard to the value of stock generally. There was a fair attendance of dealers both from the east and the adjoining counties. Up to this time country buyers have had the market pretty much to themselves. Their purchases were principally of light cattle.

New York and Philadelphia markets are both reported bad, and the impression prevails that buyers will try to purchase at lower figures. Following are the prices at which the different grades are held:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$6 75
Extra 1,400	6 75
Extra 1,300 lb steers	6 50
Prime 1,200 lb steers	6 25a6 35
Fair 1,100 lbs steers	5 75a6 00
Fair ..000	5 50a5 75
Bulls	3 75a4 50
Stockers	5 25a5 50
Fresh Cows	3 50..6 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were fair and fully equal if not greater than the demand. The market to-day is slow and prices are off on Yorkers from yesterday's rates from 10a20c per cwt. Buyers are not purchasing liberally, and a heavy supply would force rates lower. Following are the rates this evening:

PRICES:

Extra Philadelphia	$5 40
Prime do	5 35
Mixed do	5 25
Prime Yorkers	5 00a5 10

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was heavy and quality good. Market slow; not many sheep changing hands to-day. Buyers are holding off and talking of lower prices, and at this writing the indications are that lower rates will rule. The following are the

PRICES.

Extra	100 lbs	$5 65a5 75
do	95 do	5 50
Prime	90 do	5 25a5 30
do	85 do	5 00

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—Bagging in light demand, firm and unchanged. Cotton steady; low middling 17c. Flour quiet; family $6; a No 1 $8; fancy $9. Wheat firm at $1 50a1 65 for red to choice on arrival. Corn firm 56a60c for mixed and white shelled in sacks. Oats firm at 47a 49c including sacks. Rye steady at 80c on arrival. Barley unchanged.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 5, 1873.

The receipts of new wool up to this time have been light. Prices are very irregular, dealers being wide apart in their views. Correct figures are difficult to obtain. In a short time the market will probably become more settled, and prices will be more satisfactory. The following are the nominal rates:

Fine fleece	43a45c.
Tub washed	38a42c
Combing	45a48c.
Medium fleece	35a40c.
Common fleece	24a35c.
Pulled wool	35a38c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, June 4—Money was very easy from 3 to 5 per cent. The unexpected announcement that the Bank of England had advanced the rate of discount from 6 to 7 per cent. caused an advance of from ¼ in gold to ⅛a¼ in foreign exchange, and a temporary depression of from ¼ to ¾ in stock.

The *Express* says: This advance in the bank rate is undoubtedly a precautionary measure, as another instalment of $10,000,000 sterling of French indemnity is about to be paid. The Bank of England, not having received the usual supply of gold from this country during the past spring, and having to pay America three million sterling before October next, naturally desires to check, as far as possible, any drain upon their bullion. Sterling strong and higher at 8⅞ for 60 days and 10 for sight.

Gold was active and higher, opening at 118 and advancing to 118¼, and closing at 117⅞a118. Loans were made at 2 to 5 for carrying. The clearings were $29,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $457,000. Governments dull but firm. State bonds dull.

London special despatches state that money is below the bank rate in open market, also that none of the continental money center rates for discount are above 6 per cent., except at Vienna, where it is 7.

Stocks opened with considerable activity, but weak in tone, owing to the advance in the Bank of England rate. Discount in the afternoon market became strong and higher with a reaction at the close. Pacific Mail advanced to 41⅞ and receded to 40⅝. There were many rumors afloat regarding this stock, the most important of which was that the President was buying 12,000 shares to turn into the company. This caused a general buying movement, and started the stock up. The Union Pacific sold down to 28, advanced to 28¼, and closed at 28¼. Erie declined from 62¼ to 62, and later in the day recovered to the highest point. Other changes were unimportant. The market closed dull and steady, except the Pacific Mail, which was weak. The statement of the new Board of Directors is not yet completed.

DRY GOODS

Trade movement was very low with agents, and jobbers were inactive. Cotton goods were quiet but steady in first hands, but jobbing quotations were still irregular. Standard prints dull but job lots selling well. The *Daily Bulletin* says Simpson's white ground prints and anchor shirtings are down to 16½c, and merrimack shirtings to 10½c. Heavy makes of fancy cassimeres and beavers were moving more freely. Foreign goods continue were very dull in private hands, but brisk at auction.

PRODUCE.

Cotton steady; middling upland 19¼c; sales of future 14,200; June 18¾a18¾; July 19¾a19¾; August 19 3-16a19 5-16; September 18a18¼. Flour lower and in moderate demand; receipts 10,000; superfine western and State $5 50a6; common to good $6 45a6 95; good to choice $7a8; white wheat extra $7 90a10; extra Ohio $6 70a10; St. Louis $7 10a12; good steady at $4 76a6 Corn meal more active. Whisky 94a94¼c. Grain—Wheat; in buyers favor and a moderate export demand; receipts 100,000 bush, spring $1 34a1 35½; No 2 Chicago $1 40a1 42½; north west spring $1 50a1 53 No 2 Milwaukee, $1 53a1 55; No 2 Minnesota, $1 55; choice No 2 Du Luth, $1 57; No 1 Milwaukee, $1 62. Rye quiet at 95a97c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn fairly active at the decline; receipts 20,000, new mixed Western, 50a56c; good to prime do, 56a58c; high mixed and choice yellow, 63a65c, choice old Western mixed, 67c. Oats heavy and lower, receipts 61,000 new mixed western 45a46¼c; white western 51a53¼c; black western 46a47c. Eggs steady; western 17a17½c. Hay quiet and steadp. Hops dull at 35c. Leather in moderate request at 28½a31c; orinoco 27a 88c. Wool in buyers favor; mixed fleece 52c; offered 40c. Coffee 16¾a19¾c. Sugar active and firmer; fair to good refining 7¾ a8c. Rice steady at 7¼a8¼c.

Petroleum—Crude at 9¾c, refined at 19½d Turpentine firmer at 46 46½c. Provision. —Pork quiet; new mess at 16¾c; prim. mess pork at 17a18c. Beef steady anc unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams at 11a12c; shoulders at 7¼a7½c; middles steady; long clear at 8¾a8¼c; short clear 9a9¼c. Lard weak; western steam 8¾a8 15-16c; kettle 9¼c. Butter steady; 18a24c. Cheese quiet and steady at 12a 15¼c.

METALS.

Manufactured copper steady, ignot lake 30a30¼c. Pig iron dull; Scotch 46a58c; American 43a50c. Bar iron dull. Russia sheet iron firm at 16½a18c gold. Nails quiet; cut $4 75a5; clinch $6 25a7.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 17c; middling 18c. Flour quiet and weak; business small; superfine flour winter $4 50a5; extra flour winter $5a5 75; double extra $6a 6 50; trible $6 75a7 50; family flour winter 7 75a9 75. Wheat dull and prices declined; wheat No 2 spring Chicago $1 15; No 3 fall $1 40ao 43; closing at inside figure; wheat No 2 red winter $1 60. Corn quiet and unchanged in every respect; corn No 2 87cc; 37¼c bid on track; 38¼a38½c in elevator cash bidder July; 42½c for August. Corn firmer; No 2 30¼a31c an track; 31½c on elevator; cash 31¾a32 for June; 22¾a33c for July. Barley no market. Rye dull; No 2 68c. Whisky steady at 90c. Pork small in small jobbing order lots at 17a17½c; dry salt meat nothing done; bacon dull; only a small jobbing trade; lard dull; refined 9c; hogs lower at 4a5½c; cattle lower; native stock steady at 3a4¾c; butcher lots 3½a 5¼c; prime to choice beeves 5a5½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—Cotton steady at 18¾c. Flour dull; advanced 7¾c. Wheat quiet at $1 50a1 57. Corn quiet at 47c. Rye quiet at 75a80c. Oats quiet at 37c. Barley nominal. Pork quiet at 16½c bid; held at 16¾c; light offerings. Lard dull but unchanged. Bulk meats firmer; good demand; shoulders 6¾a6¾c; bulk sides and clear rib 8¼a8⅝c; clear 8¾a7⅞c. Bacon firmer; good demand; shoulders 7¼c Bacon sides; clear rib 9c; clear 9¼c with sales. Whisky firm at 89c.

MARRIED.

STEVENSON—WOODS—On Thursday evening, May 29th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Peter V. Finch, J. A. STEVENSON, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Miss ANNIE E. WOODS, daughter of Wm. Woods, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

O'BRIEN—On Thursday morning, May 29th, at 7 o'clock, M. J. O'BRIEN, son of J. J. O'Brien and Mary Fitzpatrick, aged eighteen months.

GATENS—On Thursday morning, May 29th, at four o'clock, CHARLES S. GATENS, aged six years and three months.

ALEXANDER—On Sunday, June 1, at 12 o'clock P. M., MAGGIE, youngest daughter of Jennette and the late Robert Alexander, aged 18 years and 8 months.

IN MY EXPERIENCE

as an undertaker for twelve years, I have continually felt the need of air tight burial cases, at a price within the means of all classes. Plain cases, air tight, sold as low as sixteen dollars, and for all practical purposes equally as good as the best metallic cases, and at less than one fourth the cost.

ISAAC CHARLES, Undertaker,
121 Penn avenue, Allegheny city, Pa.

Crippled Constitutions.

It is difficult to ruin a strong constitution. To weaken, injure or cripple this source of physical vigor and endurance is an easier task, and may always be accomplished by positively disregarding or violating certain hygeian laws, the observance of which is essential to the well-being of the body and to the sustainment of that vital force by which it is animated and supported. But a good constitution is wonderfully elastic, and even after it has been very hardly dealt with by its possessor, all its pristine vigor may be recovered if the proper course of treatment is adopted. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be justly denominated a constitutional tonic. Not only does it improve the appetite, stimulate the stomach, tone and regulate the disordered liver and bowels and steady the tremoling nerves, but it also (and this is its most important effect) restores the staminal strength of the system, where it has given way under the pressure of excessive labor, exposure privation, acute disease, fast living, a foul atmosphere, extraordinary heat or any other cause. In summer the constitution is often severely tried by a long continuance of hot weather. Nothing tells more heavily upon the sources of vital activity than solar heat, and hence the expediency of recruiting and replenishing them with a wholesome, vegetable tonic, like Hostetter's Bitters, during the summer months.

DR. KEYSER ON CONSUMPTION!

One of the most renowned Physicians in this city city for the treatment of all Lung and Chronic diseases, is Dr. Keyser, of Liberty street. He has devoted the best years of his life to the investigation and treatment of this class of maladies, and has an office fitted up in the rear of his Medicine Store, where patients will receive the best treatment that can be obtained for the cure of all such ailments. Dr. Keyser has demonstrated the truth beyond all cavil, that Consumption is a curable disease, as curable as any within the catalogue of human ills.

He can point with pride to persons who now walk our streets, in the robustness of good health, who, at one time, were wasting away under the sad influence of this fearful malady.

His plan of treatment is, in the most part, peculiar to himself, is restorative and strengthening, and builds up the constitution by gradual but sure means.

Dr. Keyser's Office in the rear of his medicine store, 167 Liberty street. His illustrated treatise on consumption free of charge to all who order it.

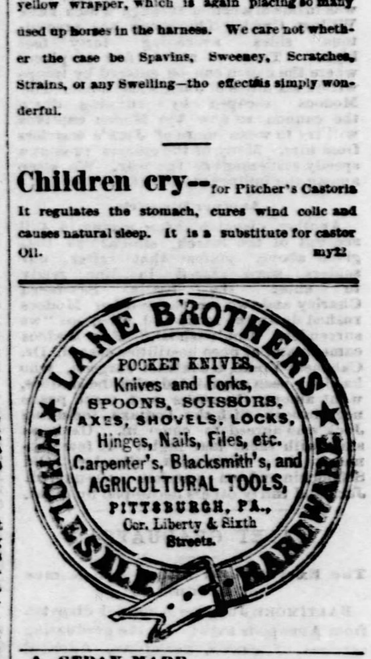
You can bet your

BOTTOM DOLLAR—that there exists no case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swelling, or Stiff Joints, which the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper, will not alleviate and cure.

Mark the difference. It is the Centaur Liniment, yellow wrapper, which is again placing so many used up horses in the harness. We care not whether the case be Spavins, Sweeney, Scratches, Strains, or any Swelling—the effect is simply wonderful.

Children cry— for Pitcher's Castoria

It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor Oil. my22



A STRAY MARE.

Came to my residence on May 28th, 1873, one mile and a half north of Oakdale station, Pan Handle Railroad, light bay mare, about four years old, black mane and tail, black legs, about sixteen hands high. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges and take her away.

k7-21W THOMAS B. SIMPSON.

IN MY EXPERIENCE AS AN UNDERtaker for twelve years I have continually felt the need of the air tight burial cases, at a price within the means of all classes. Plain cases, air tight, sold as low as sixteen dollars, and for all practical purposes equally as good as the best metallic cases, and at less than one fourth the cost.

ISAAC CHARLES, Undertaker.
itw 121 Penn avenue, Allegheny City, Pa.

WHISKERS! One pack age of Prof Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face without injury in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, post paid or 5 for 50 cents.

ap12-12tW EDGAR JONES, ASHLAND, MASS

REMEDY FREE

We send free a simple and sure means of self-cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, and any disease of the Throat or Lungs. Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Weakness, and all disorders brought on by youthful imprudence. TUTTLE & CO., 79 Nassau street, New York.